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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

REGISTRATION AND REPORTING

OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL SERVICES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1980

LABOUR REPORT, 1980

No. 30

CHAS H. WICKENS, 1980, MAY 1981

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PREFACE

The first Labour Report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was published in 1912. The present Annual Report is the twentieth issued by the Bureau, and deals chiefly with the year 1929; but data are also included for earlier years, in most cases back to 1925, and in others back to 1891. The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information on Prices (Wholesale, Retail, and International Comparisons), Wages (Nominal, Effective, and International Comparisons), Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes), and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations).

Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of labour, and concerning also industrial legislation introduced during 1929, are given in the Chapter relating to Wages. Other matters of interest included in the Report are those relating to the Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia; Retail prices of chief food items in principal cities in Australia and other countries, and information relating to the organization and work of State Free Employment Bureaux.

In Appendix II. the average retail prices of food and groceries in each of the capital cities of Australia during each month of the year 1929 are given, while Appendix IV. is a comprehensive table showing the minimum rates of wage for adult male workers in the capital cities of the Commonwealth. Similar information is given in Appendix V. for adult female workers. Rates of wage and hours of labour for adult male workers in Sydney, London, Auckland, and Montreal are shown in Appendix VI. The retail price index numbers (Food, Groceries and Rent—all houses) computed for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, with the weighted average for the six capital cities in 1911, as base = 1,000, are given for each quarter of the years 1925 to 1929 in Appendix VII. Rent (all houses) index numbers are also shown in Appendix VII.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employees' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of State and Commonwealth Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. J. Petrie, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,

Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,

Canberra, F.C.T., 4th September, 1930.

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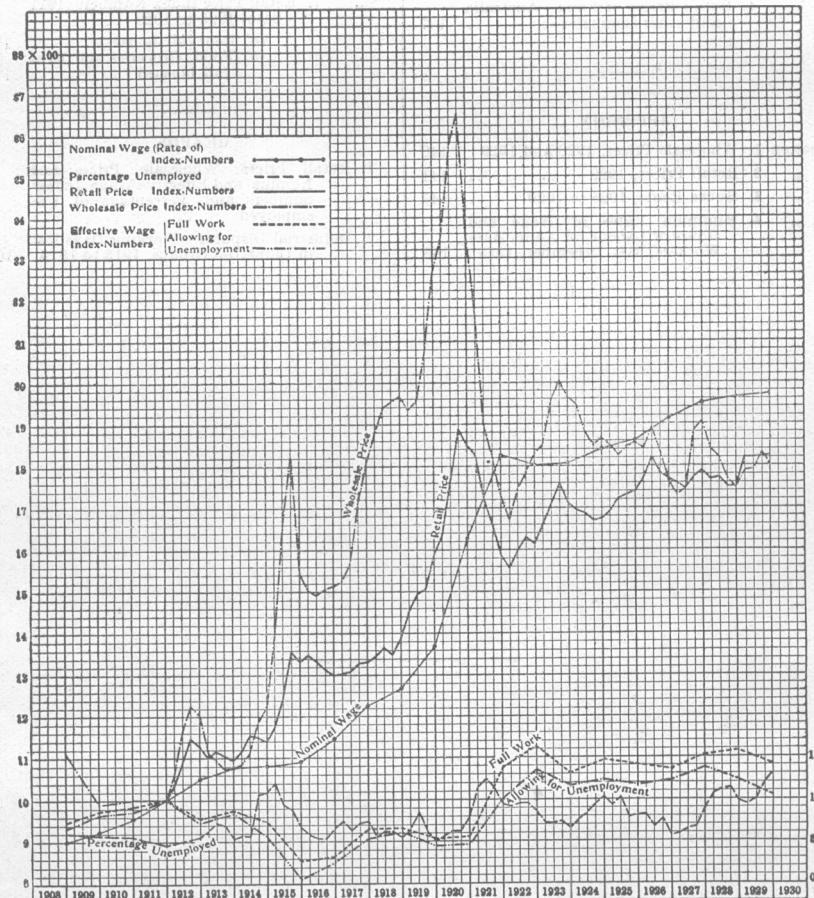
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**Retail and Wholesale Prices and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers,
and Percentage of Unemployed 1908 to 1929.**



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.

not bargaining point and no account made of business cost is given. It is generally agreed that in price movements there is no room for such margins, but that the ultimate development of prices will depend upon the cost of production, and that a fall in production cost will result in a corresponding fall in price.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. General.—Information regarding variations in wholesale prices in Melbourne for 1929 and previous years is given herein. The investigation, commenced in 1912, included the collection of prices for years back to 1861 and the computation of index-numbers in connexion therewith.

The data upon which the investigation is based were obtained mainly from reports of Melbourne market prices published in the ordinary press and in special trade reviews. In any case of doubt as to the reliability of the figures, the records thus obtained were verified by reference to well-known business firms dealing in the articles in question. Every care was taken to ensure that the prices quoted for each article referred to a uniform quality, and, in cases where several sources of information were utilized for obtaining prices of single commodities, special precautions were taken to ensure substantial continuity of quality or grade. In most cases, monthly prices were obtained (but where daily or weekly quotations were available, these were adopted), and arithmetic averages for the several years were computed. In regard, however, to a few commodities, such as coal, tea, cotton and wool, since monthly prices were not available for back years, yearly averages, based in each case on reliable data, were secured.

Since 1912 the wholesale prices of the commodities included in the investigation have been recorded monthly, and index-numbers have been computed from these price data for monthly, quarterly, and annual periods. The results have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and in the Annual Labour Reports.

It was at first intended to obtain records on the lines indicated for a uniform list of commodities for the capital city in each State. Owing, however, to the large amount of work involved, and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the prices of anything like a uniform representative list of commodities from the information published in some of these cities for past periods, this idea was abandoned.

The matter has, however, been reviewed and it is hoped to compile wholesale price index numbers for each of the Capital cities from the beginning of 1931.

2. Basis and Commodities Included.—Retail prices have the advantage that a comparatively small list of commodities suffices to represent a large proportion of the average expenditure. They are, however, subject to the difficulty that their variations depend largely upon local conditions, and it is, therefore, necessary to collect the data over a wide area. Wholesale prices, on the other hand, are fixed usually at one or two centres but a much larger list of commodities must be covered.

The list which follows shows that the commodities included in this investigation embrace a large number of the staple articles of Australian consumption and production. The commodities have been distributed into eight groups, and index-numbers have been computed for each group separately, and for all groups combined.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of 80 commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to 92.* The proposed revision of the present list with a view to increasing the number of commodities regarding which wholesale prices are collected was included in the Agenda for the Conference of Statisticians held during May, 1930, and an agreement was reached as to the items and quantities to be included.

The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are the same as those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurements for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity in the units of measurement specified is used or consumed, are shown in the following statement.

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities in 1911 is taken.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and
“Mass-Units.”

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.				
GROUP I.											
Iron—											
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Currents ..		lb.	1,400				
Rod and Bar ..	Stafford	"	3½	Raisins ..	Sultanas	"	1,400				
Angle and Tee ..	"	"	3½	Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	50				
Plate ..	"	"	3	Salmon ..	1 lb. tall	"	50				
Hoop ..	"	"	½	Sardines ..	Alaska Halves	doz. halves	100				
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	"	5	Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200				
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	cwt.	60	Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	"	100				
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6	Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22				
Zinc, sheet ..	"	"	1	Macaroni ..	"	lb.	200				
Lead sheet ..	"	"	½	Sage ..	"	cwt.	7				
" Pipes ..	"	"	½	Rice ..	"	ton	2				
Copper, sheet ..	"	lb.	2,000	Salt ..	Australian	"	7				
Quicksilver ..	"	"	12	"	fine Rock	"	1				
Coal ..	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600	Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6				
GROUP II.											
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110	Starch ..	Coleman's White	lb.	100			
Cornacks ..	..	"	250	Blue Matches ..	Keen's Australian	"	50			
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200	Candles ..	Safety	gross	90			
Leather—				Tobacco ..	Rangoon Two Seas	lb.	1,600				
Chrome Box ..	..	ft.	600	Tea ..	Po'ket Pes.	"	1,300			
Hide ..	..	lb.	600	Kerosene ..	..	gallon	3,000		
Rough Tanned ..	..	lb.	600				1,700			
—Split			GROUP VI.							
Sole Leather—				Beef ..	Average quality	100 lbs.	300				
Factory Sides ..	..	"	600	Mutton ..	"	lb.	33,000			
Cotton ..	Raw ..	"	24,000	Veal ..	"	"	2,000				
Wool ..	Greasy ..	"	12,200	Lamb ..	"	"	5,600				
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder ..	"	150	Pork ..	"	"	3,700				
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1½	GROUP VII.							
GROUP III.											
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500	Timber—	Flooring—	100 ft. lin.	30			
Flour ..	..	ton	48		6 x 1½	"	30			
Bran ..	..	"	14		6 x 1¼	"	30			
Pollard ..	..	"	14		6 x ¾	"	30			
Oats ..	Milling	bushel	1,200		6 x ½	"	30				
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½	Weather-	boards	"	200				
Barley ..	English	bushel	150	Oregon ..	1,000 ft. sup.	"	20				
" ..	Cape ..	"	100	Cement ..	Shelving Portland	"	10				
Maize ..	..	..	1,000	White Lead ..	Portland	cask ton	30		
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135	Slates ..	Welsh	1,000	½				
Chaff ..	Prime ..	"	135		20 x 10						
Straw ..	Victorian	"	25	GROUP VIII.							
Peas ..	..	bushel	55	Cream of Tartar ..	In kegs	lb.	400			
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40	Carbonate of Soda ..	..	ton	½		
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140	Saltpetre ..	Refined	"	½				
Onions ..	..	ton	3	Sulphur ..	..	"	½		
GROUP IV.				Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	½			
Ham ..	..	lb.	800	Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	½			
Bacon ..	..	"	3,200	Cyanide of Potassium ..	..	lb.	570		
Cheese ..	..	"	1,500							
Butter ..	Best Fresh	"	9,500								
Lard ..	Bulk ..	"	200								
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800								
Honey ..	..	lb.	600							
Beeswax ..	..	"	40							
Condensed Milk ..	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160								

3. Index-Numbers.—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined. These index-numbers are shown in the following table—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers, 1861 to March, 1930, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, Wool.	III. Agricul- tural Pro- duce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Grocer- ies.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemical- icals.	All Com- modities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,232	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,682
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,382	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,783	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	1,248	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1929—									
Jan. ..	1,889	1,728	1,786	1,878	1,682	1,903	1,741	1,942	1,793
Feb. ..	1,913	1,745	1,701	1,868	1,710	1,894	1,741	1,934	1,778
March ..	1,913	1,714	1,603	1,822	1,709	2,399	1,746	1,934	1,792
April ..	1,913	1,679	1,646	1,851	1,637	2,398	1,754	1,912	1,798
May ..	1,911	1,574	1,649	1,916	1,697	2,348	1,766	1,942	1,784
June ..	1,917	1,555	1,683	1,920	1,691	2,439	1,763	1,942	1,799
July ..	1,917	1,505	1,875	1,875	1,686	2,183	1,751	1,942	1,813
Aug. ..	1,917	1,520	1,900	1,842	1,683	2,245	1,751	1,942	1,826
Sept. ..	1,917	1,508	1,981	1,844	1,693	2,473	1,758	1,942	1,858
Oct. ..	1,915	1,373	1,971	1,852	1,678	2,365	1,748	1,942	1,832
Nov. ..	1,914	1,392	1,977	1,794	1,680	2,099	1,737	1,958	1,804
Dec. ..	1,914	1,369	1,792	1,784	1,678	2,195	1,800	1,958	1,760
1930—									
Jan. ..	1,916	1,353	1,676	1,725	1,674	2,192	1,797	1,942	1,719
Feb. ..	1,917	1,234	1,624	1,745	1,681	2,062	1,804	1,958	1,674
March ..	1,917	1,183	1,537	1,770	1,674	2,115	1,801	1,958	1,647

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers in each group have been computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base; in other words, they show the amount which would have had to be expended in each of the years specified in order to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911 distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities included in such group, and in all groups respectively. Thus, in the last column the cost of the relative quantities of the various commodities was 1,229 in 1871, and 974 in 1901, as compared with 1,000 in 1911 and 1,803 in 1929. In other words, prices were lower in 1911 than in either 1871 or 1929, and the purchasing-power of money in 1911 was accordingly greater. Again, prices were lower in 1901 than in 1911, and the purchasing-power of money in the former year was therefore greater.

The general index-number for the year 1929 shows an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with that for 1928. The index-numbers computed from the annual average wholesale prices of commodities in the following groups showed an increase as compared with those during 1928 :—Agricultural Produce, etc. (III.), Dairy Produce (IV.), Meat (VI.), Building Materials (VII.), and Chemicals (VIII.), while the index-numbers of prices of Jute, Leather, Wool, etc. (II), and Groceries (V.) declined. The main increases were—Meat, 11.5 per cent., Dairy Produce, 5.8 per cent., and Agricultural Produce, 3.8 per cent. The average prices of Jute, Leather, Wool, etc. (Group II.), showed a decline of 12.6 per cent., mainly due to the fall in the price of wool. The variation in prices of commodities in the other groups during the two years was not sufficient to affect the index-numbers to any great extent.

The monthly index-numbers show the movement of prices from January, 1929, to March, 1930. Prices of the commodities included in the following groups—Jute, Leather, Wool, etc., Agricultural Produce, Dairy Produce, and Meat fluctuated considerably during the period under review, with a distinct downward tendency during the later months.

The decline in the prices of commodities included in Group II. was fairly constant during the period under review. The main factor in reducing the price-level here was the low price of wool. The downward tendency commenced during May and continued, with slight variations, to the end of the period. Cotton, leather, bran bags, cornsacks, woolpacks and tallow were lower in price in December, 1929, than at the beginning of the year. The general movement in prices of Agricultural Produce was downward until June. There was a sharp upward turn during July, and the peak was reached in November. The abnormal increase in the price of potatoes due to short supply on account of floods and failure of crops was the main contributing factor towards the increase in this index-number. Prices of potatoes commenced to fall during December and normal prices were recorded during the following months. Wheat prices were lower during the period —January to June—than during the seven months ending January, 1930. A noticeable decline in price was recorded during February and March, 1930. Onions were exceptionally high in price during August to October. The variations in the price-levels for Dairy Produce were mainly due to fluctuations in the prices of butter and eggs. Butter was highest in price in January, 1929, and lowest during January, February and March, 1930. The price of meat was increased considerably in March, 1929, and after slight fluctuations peak prices were recorded in September. A sharp decline occurred in November. Prices increased slightly in December and January but decreased during February, 1930. The increase in the price-level for Building Materials (Group VII.) in December and succeeding months was due to the higher prices recorded for timber.

Prices of metals and coal, groceries, and chemicals did not fluctuate greatly during the fifteen months under review.

4. Quarterly Variations in Price Levels.—The following table gives the index-numbers for the four quarters of 1929 and the first quarter of 1930:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers for 1929 and First Quarter, 1930
(Base—1911 = 1,000).

Group.	No. of Commodities.	Index Numbers.				
		Jan. to March, 1929.	April to June, 1929.	July to Sept., 1929.	Oct. to Dec., 1929.	Jan. to March, 1930.
I. Metals and Coal ..	14	1,905	1,914	1,917	1,914	1,917
II. Jute, Leather, Wool, &c. ..	10	1,729	1,603	1,511	1,378	1,257
III. Agricultural Produce ..	16	1,696	1,659	1,902	1,913	1,612
IV. Dairy Produce ..	9	1,856	1,896	1,854	1,810	1,747
V. Groceries ..	21	1,700	1,691	1,687	1,679	1,676
VI. Meat ..	5	2,065	2,395	2,300	2,200	2,123
VII. Building Materials ..	10	1,743	1,761	1,753	1,762	1,801
VIII. Chemicals ..	7	1,936	1,942	1,942	1,952	1,952
All Groups (a) ..	92	1,788	1,794	1,832	1,799	1,680

(a) Weighted average.

5. Variations since Outbreak of War.—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1929, and for each month from January, 1929, to March, 1930, are shown in the following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (=1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices, Index-Numbers, July 1914, Years 1915 to 1929, and Monthly January, 1929, to March, 1930. (Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	III. Agricul-tural Pro-duce.	IV. Dairy Pro-duce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materi-als.	VIII. Chemi-cals.	All Groups.
July 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,180	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,605
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,381	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
" 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
" 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
" 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
1929—									
January ..	1,716	1,587	1,671	1,561	1,630	1,174	1,589	1,894	1,572
February ..	1,737	1,602	1,592	1,553	1,657	1,168	1,590	1,886	1,558
March ..	1,737	1,573	1,501	1,515	1,656	1,479	1,594	1,886	1,571
April ..	1,737	1,542	1,641	1,539	1,635	1,479	1,601	1,894	1,576
May ..	1,736	1,445	1,543	1,593	1,644	1,448	1,612	1,894	1,564
June ..	1,741	1,428	1,575	1,596	1,638	1,504	1,608	1,894	1,577
July ..	1,741	1,381	1,755	1,559	1,634	1,346	1,598	1,894	1,590
August ..	1,741	1,395	1,778	1,582	1,631	1,385	1,599	1,894	1,600
September ..	1,741	1,385	1,808	1,533	1,641	1,525	1,605	1,894	1,629
October ..	1,739	1,261	1,844	1,540	1,626	1,458	1,595	1,894	1,606
November ..	1,738	1,278	1,850	1,492	1,628	1,294	1,585	1,909	1,582
December ..	1,738	1,257	1,677	1,484	1,626	1,354	1,643	1,909	1,543
1930—									
January ..	1,740	1,242	1,569	1,434	1,623	1,352	1,640	1,894	1,506
February ..	1,741	1,133	1,520	1,451	1,629	1,271	1,647	1,909	1,467
March ..	1,741	1,086	1,439	1,472	1,622	1,304	1,644	1,909	1,444

6. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—In order to show the seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1929. These are given in the following table, first, computed with the year 1911 as base, and secondly, with the average prices for the year 1929 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1929.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,788	1,794	1,832	1,799	1,803
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1929 as base (= 1,000) ..	991	995	1,016	998	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of House Rent) Index-Numbers with average for 1929 as base (= 1,000)	994	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,000

The results evidence a greater variation in wholesale prices than in retail prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices moved uniformly in an upward direction. Wholesale prices showed a decline in the fourth quarter while retail prices remained stationary. The reduction in retail prices commenced in December, and a marked decline was recorded in the first quarter, 1930.

7. **Prices, 1928 and 1929.**—In Section 1, Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index numbers in the years 1928 and 1929. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

§ 2. Retail Prices—Food, Groceries, and Rent.

1. **General.**—Information regarding the methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers showing variations in the purchasing power of money and in the prices of separate groups of items of expenditure such as food, groceries, and housing has been furnished in various issues of the Labour Reports and Bulletins, and an analysis of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was given in Report No. 1. Complete understanding of the latter analysis was, perhaps, somewhat difficult for the ordinary reader, and it has been thought desirable to review briefly the methods adopted by the Bureau, not from a mathematical or technical standpoint, but from a popular point of view.

In the first place it is necessary to point out that any determination of expenditure on living depends on three elements, viz. :—

- (a) The particular series of commodities consumed.
- (b) The relative quantities consumed.
- (c) The price of the commodities.

A change in any one of these elements may result in a variation in the expenditure on living. The first two of these elements, which together constitute what is called the *standard of living*, are, of course, subject to individual control, so that the standard varies not only from time to time and as between nation and nation, but as between localities and classes, and in the last analysis between individuals. The third element is not subject to individual control, and the price of any commodity measures or expresses the value in exchange between the unit of money, i.e., in the case of Australia, the sovereign, and the particular commodity in question. From

period to period the prices of some commodities may increase, and of others decrease, the variations in price being often not in the same direction and usually not of the same degree. The purchasing power of the sovereign expressed in relation to any particular commodity varies according to the rise and fall in the price of that commodity, and since the variations in price are not identical, a different result will be obtained according to the particular commodity considered. For this reason, if it be desired to obtain a general result, recourse must be had to some suitable group of commodities, and as the figures obtained will be affected to some extent by the relative quantities used of each commodity included in the group, it becomes necessary, in order to obtain satisfactory returns, to determine approximately the relation between these quantities. In other words it is necessary to determine in some suitable manner the first two of the elements indicated above, viz.:—(a) the particular series of commodities consumed, and (b) the relative quantities consumed. That is to say before any investigation can be made as to the effect on the cost of living of variations in prices, it is essential that some suitable and definite standard of living be determined. When this has been established it becomes possible to investigate the effect of variations in prices on the cost of living, i.e., on the amount necessary to purchase a composite unit, or group of commodities constituting the definite standard or regimen which serves as the basis for comparisons.

It cannot be too explicitly stated that the investigations of the Bureau are not directly concerned in any change in the standard of living, whether due to variation in prices or to other causes. The object of the investigations is to measure the variation in the average retail price levels, that is, the variation in the cost of definite quantities of certain commodities, and the inquiries are not, in any way directly concerned with the question of how far people change their standard of living on account of change in these price levels.

2. The Regimen or Composite Unit.—The selection of the commodities to be included in the investigations was made after an exhaustive inquiry as to the relative quantity or extent to which each item is on the average consumed. After due investigation it was decided to collect retail prices of 46 items of food and groceries. The items making up this "composite unit" were divided into three groups, viz.:—(i) groceries and bread, (ii) dairy produce, and (iii) meat. Particulars relating to cost of a fourth group, housing, are also collected. The cost of these four groups covers about 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of a normal family.

The relative extent to which the commodities included in the composite unit were consumed was ascertained by an investigation of the average production for Australia and the average export and import returns for a period of five years.

The constitution of the "composite unit" is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices. - Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	" Mass Unit."	Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	" Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).					
1. Bread . . .	2 lb. loaf	468	26. Beef, sirloin . . .	lb.	67
2. Flour, ordinary . . .	25 lb. bags	11	27. Beef, rib . . .	"	82
3. Tea . . .	lb.	30	28. Beef, flank . . .	"	12
4. Coffee . . .	"	2	29. Beef, shin . . .	"	14
5. Sugar . . .	"	460	30. Beef, steak, rump . . .	"	24
6. Rice . . .	"	50	31. Beef, steak, shoulder . . .	"	53
7. Sago . . .	"	8	32. Beef, steak, stewing . . .	"	53
8. Jam . . .	"	73	33. Beef, corned round . . .	"	39
9. Oatmeal . . .	"	35	34. Beef, brisket, with bone . . .	"	11
10. Raisins . . .	"	14	35. Beef, brisket, without bone . . .	"	32
11. Currants . . .	"	14	36. Mutton, leg . . .	"	92
12. Starch . . .	"	1	37. Mutton, shoulder . . .	"	62
13. Blue . . .	doz. sqs.	½	38. Mutton, loin . . .	"	30
14. Candles . . .	lb.	16	39. Mutton, neck . . .	"	40
15. Soap . . .	"	64	40. Mutton, chops, loin . . .	"	62
16. Potatoes . . .	14 lbs.	64	41. Mutton, chops, leg . . .	"	15
17. Onions . . .	lb.	68	42. Mutton, chops, neck . . .	"	31
18. Kerosene . . .	gallon	17	43. Pork, leg . . .	"	9½
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.					
19. Milk . . .	quart	300	44. Pork, loin . . .	"	8½
20. Butter . . .	lb.	95	45. Pork, belly . . .	"	10½
21. Cheese . . .	"	15	46. Pork, chops . . .	"	8½
22. Eggs . . .	dozen	18			
23. Bacon, middle . . .	lb.	16			
24. Bacon, shoulder . . .	"	16			
25. Ham . . .	"	8			
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.					
47. House Accommodation . . .			week		48½

3. Collection of Data.—The retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five principal towns in each State (30 towns in all). The registers of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State. The prices are obtained from about ten tradespeople in each town in respect to the various items in the regimen. The prices are in all cases, except Group IV., Housing, the predominant prices, or the price at which the bulk of the particular article is sold. In the case of Group IV., house agents are required to furnish average rentals of occupied houses. The tradespeople and agents who supply the information are carefully selected to ensure accurate and representative figures for the district as a whole. It may here be pointed out that every care is exercised in the collection and computation of the price data. Returns are queried and referred for verification when there is any reason to doubt the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of the commodities is scrutinized as a check on information indicating marked increases or decreases in retail prices.

4. Method of Computation.—The method by which the “index-numbers” are compiled is briefly described hereunder:—

- (a) The prices of the various articles as supplied by the several trades-people in each section are “averaged,” and represent “average predominant retail prices ruling at the 15th of each month.” The average rent is computed quarterly from returns received from representative house agents.
- (b) These “averaged” prices are then “weighted” by a number representing their relative importance in the household consumption. The “composite unit” shows not only the list of articles, but the relative “weight” given to each. These “weights” represent the approximate relative annual consumption of the commodities set forth. It follows, therefore, that a small rise in the heavily-weighted articles would be immediately reflected in the resultant total, while a comparatively big rise in the lower-weighted commodities has little effect.
- (c) The “weighted aggregate cost” at a particular point of time resulting from the above operations compared with the “weighted aggregate cost” of an exactly similar series of commodities for another point, represents the variation over the intervening period. For convenience of comparison the whole of the “aggregates” are related to the aggregate cost of the corresponding series in the six capital cities for a specified period and this latter aggregate is made equal to 1,000. The fact that they are all related to the one base renders the resultant index-numbers comparable throughout.

Until recently the basic period was the year 1911. Owing to the great change in price-level since 1911, many countries have adopted a post-war period as base, and for Australia the period 1923–1927 has been adopted recently for this purpose, although the old basis is still frequently used.

The method outlined above by which the Bureau compiles its index-numbers was adopted after full and exhaustive investigations into the methods followed in various countries throughout the world. The system is mathematically sound, and has the endorsement of world-wide authorities as a simple and effective means of measuring price variations over a period of time. It should be noted that the prices being treated in the same way in respect of every date of collection, and the “composite unit” being kept constant, the method adopted provides a true index of the variations in prices as between any given dates.

The care taken by the Bureau to check the information received ensures that the prices and rentals are accurate, and represent those actually prevailing at the time when the returns are obtained.

A certain amount of misapprehension appears to exist in regard to the meaning and purpose of the retail price index-numbers issued by the Bureau. This is due in great measure to the fact that a more or less definite wage value has been attributed to them by industrial tribunals throughout Australia, and more particularly by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The wage value given to the index-numbers is, of course, a matter for which the Bureau is in no way responsible. The Bureau does not, by virtue of its index-numbers, determine either the "cost of living" or what a fair "basic wage" should be.

The purpose of the index-numbers is to provide a ready and effective means of measuring average retail price variations at stated periods of time.

5. Investigations Concerning Retail Prices.—(i) *General*.—Investigations concerning retail prices are made by the Bureau in respect of the following matters :—

- (a) Monthly variation in the cost of food and groceries in 30 towns.
- (b) Quarterly variations in retail prices and house rent in 30 towns.
- (c) Quarterly variations in retail prices of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure in 30 towns.
- (d) Annual variations in retail prices and house rent in 200 towns.
- (e) Intermittent Householders' Budget Inquiries.

In earlier Reports the results of comprehensive investigations concerning prices and price-indexes for past years were published, and an account was given of the methods used in the collection of data and the computation of results.

In the year 1912, the first series of index-numbers based on the methods described were published, covering the years 1901 to 1912. The publication of these index-numbers has since been continued quarterly for each of the five principal towns in each of the States of the Commonwealth.

(ii) *Price-Indexes for 200 Towns*.—Prior to 1912 investigations were made concerning the price-indexes in the capital cities only, but for 1912 and subsequent years monthly inquiries have been extended to the 30 towns indicated above. An investigation as to variation in price-indexes for 100 Australian towns was carried out for the months of November, 1913, and November, 1914. From 1915 to 1922 the number of towns from which such returns were collected annually was increased from 100 to 150, and from November, 1923, the number was further raised to 200. The results of the investigations for November of each year from 1913 to 1928 have been published in various

issues of the Report. The general agreement of the various results shows that the index-numbers for the capital cities only, for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and subsequent years, fairly indicate the variations in the cost of food, groceries, and housing in each State and throughout Australia.

(iii.) *Householders' Budgets*.—The first collection of these was made in 1910–11, and the results, which covered a period of twelve months, were published in December, 1911. A second was made during 1913 for the month of November only, and results were given in a special report, entitled "Labour Report, No. 4, Expenditure on Living in the Commonwealth, November, 1913." In September, 1917, the Government of Western Australia appointed a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the cost of the necessities of life in that State. Under the authority of this Commission budgets were obtained from householders showing their weekly expenditure in detail. The Commonwealth Statistician undertook the necessary analysis of the returns, and the report, when completed, was forwarded to the Western Australian Government, at whose request it was published in Labour Report No. 9, pp. 63–71.

(iv.) *Special Investigations*.—During recent years, in connexion with Arbitration Court proceedings, the question has been raised of the cost of living in certain country towns and districts as compared with the cost in the towns usually covered by the investigations of the Bureau. In order to ascertain the necessary particulars, inquiries were made in various towns and localities, and index-numbers were computed and submitted to the tribunals concerned.

(v.) *Investigations by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage*.—In December, 1919, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Commission consisting of three representatives of Employers' Organizations, and three representatives of the Federated Trade Unions, with an independent Chairman. The terms of the Commission and other particulars in regard to findings, etc., are given in this Report.

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1929.—(i.) *General*.—Index numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, as well as the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. In this table the weighted aggregate expenditure for the whole of the capital cities in 1911 for each group or combination is taken as base (= 1,000), and the figures for the separate cities give the relative cost of the regimen. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects within the limits of a group or combination, since within such limits they show not only the variations

from year to year in each city, but comparisons also as to the relative cost in the different cities for the same year or for different years:—

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1929.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.										
Sydney	904	1,018	1,112	1,976	1,864	1,995	1,870	1,747	1,960
Melbourne	817	924	996	1,897	1,727	1,787	1,669	1,583	1,753
Brisbane	969	1,087	1,076	1,958	1,836	1,933	1,737	1,689	1,809
Adelaide	903	958	1,061	1,907	1,770	1,814	1,719	1,584	1,724
Perth	1,913	1,276	1,113	1,955	1,770	1,819	1,084	1,703	1,797
Hobart	888	1,003	1,070	1,927	1,736	1,807	1,692	1,642	1,817
Weighted Average (a)	885	1,000	1,002	1,937	1,747	1,886	1,760	1,665	1,839
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.										
Sydney	932	971	1,110	1,828	1,613	1,769	1,818	1,807	1,888
Melbourne	967	959	1,075	1,840	1,583	1,680	1,717	1,663	1,698
Brisbane	837	983	995	1,664	1,540	1,651	1,657	1,624	1,644
Adelaide	928	1,103	1,194	1,723	1,622	1,691	1,716	1,663	1,704
Perth	1,200	1,241	1,244	1,951	1,689	1,748	1,748	1,748	1,790
Hobart	955	994	1,177	1,848	1,484	1,654	1,673	1,630	1,682
Weighted Average (a)	955	1,000	1,108	1,815	1,600	1,717	1,751	1,720	1,753
GROUP III.—MEAT.										
Sydney	994	959	1,280	1,838	1,833	1,749	1,833	1,982	2,045
Melbourne	1,067	929	1,270	1,972	1,959	1,852	1,855	1,878	1,971
Brisbane	1,024	935	1,169	1,719	1,765	1,683	1,608	1,683	1,576
Adelaide	1,059	1,037	1,502	2,097	2,193	2,151	2,185	2,225	2,360
Perth	1,511	1,577	1,688	2,113	2,432	2,071	2,039	2,334	2,337
Hobart	1,279	1,221	1,493	2,382	2,285	2,201	2,077	1,976	2,022
Weighted Average (a)	1,074	1,000	1,323	1,934	1,961	1,852	1,878	1,972	2,032
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.										
Sydney	936	989	1,156	1,898	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948
Melbourne	925	935	1,091	1,901	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795
Brisbane	947	1,018	1,078	1,812	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701
Adelaide	951	1,020	1,215	1,906	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887
Perth	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,995	1,938	1,866	1,798	1,882	1,938
Hobart	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,025	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833
Weighted Average (a)	955	1,000	1,144	1,002	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).										
Sydney	969	1,145	1,243	1,617	1,870	1,826	1,814	1,868	1,900
Melbourne	744	931	1,027	1,840	1,604	1,695	1,710	1,778	1,789
Brisbane	463	610	762	1,030	1,165	1,333	1,361	1,372	1,375
Adelaide	835	1,155	1,071	1,822	1,576	1,516	1,540	1,672	1,611
Perth	749	857	963	1,209	1,340	1,469	1,507	1,539	1,561
Hobart	661	739	847	1,441	1,649	1,628	1,579	1,535	1,524
Weighted Average (a)	813	1,000	1,082	1,410	1,647	1,677	1,684	1,743	1,754
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.										
Sydney	948	1,048	1,188	1,793	1,817	1,852	1,834	1,842	1,930
Melbourne	857	934	1,067	1,860	1,694	1,744	1,724	1,719	1,793
Brisbane	765	865	959	1,519	1,521	1,617	1,560	1,559	1,579
Adelaide	908	1,070	1,161	1,087	1,741	1,736	1,728	1,736	1,783
Perth	1,029	1,162	1,175	1,700	1,714	1,717	1,687	1,753	1,796
Hobart	879	938	1,075	1,806	1,750	1,778	1,710	1,655	1,717
Weighted Average (a)	900	1,000	1,121	1,717	1,733	1,772	1,749	1,755	1,824

Note.—As to basis of index-numbers see remarks on previous pages.

(a) For all capital cities.

(ii) *Groceries (18 Commodities).*—The index-number for this group was higher in 1929 than in 1928 in all the capital cities. The increase for all cities in 1929 compared with 1928 amounted to 11.0 per cent.; compared with 1911 there has been an increase of 83.9 per cent. The average cost in 1929 of the commodities included was highest in Sydney and lowest in Adelaide.

(iii) *Dairy Produce (7 Commodities).*—The index numbers for this group were higher for 1929 than for 1928 in all the capital cities of the Commonwealth. The index-number for all the cities in 1929 was 1.9 per cent. higher than in 1928, and 75.3 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost in 1929 of the commodities was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(iv.) *Meat (21 Cuts or Joints of Butcher's Meat).*—The index-numbers for this group in 1929 were higher than in 1928 in all capitals with the exception of Brisbane. The index-number of all the cities in 1929 was 3 per cent. higher than in 1928, and 103.2 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost for 1929 of the commodities included was highest in Adelaide and lowest in Brisbane.

(v.) *Food and Groceries (Groups I., II., and III. combined).*—The index-numbers in this table show the aggregate effect of movements in prices of groceries, dairy produce, and meat. There was an increase in 1929 as compared with 1928 in all the capital cities. Taking the weighted average for all the capitals, the prices of the 46 items of food and groceries were 6.0 per cent. higher in 1929 than in 1928 and 86.6 per cent. higher than in 1911. The average cost of these items for 1929 was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vi) *Housing.*—The cost of housing increased in four capital cities during 1929, viz., Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Perth, and decreased in Adelaide and Hobart. The weighted average increase for the six capitals in 1929 compared with 1928 was 0.6 per cent. The increase in cost in 1929 compared with 1911 for the six capitals considered as a whole was 75.4 per cent. In 1928 the cost of housing was greatest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

(vii.) *Food, Groceries, and Housing combined.*—The weighted average index-numbers for the six capitals considered as a whole for the combined expenditure upon these items show an increase of 3.9 per cent. in 1929 compared with 1928, and an increase of 82.4 per cent. compared with 1911. The cost of the combined items was higher in 1929 than in 1928 in all of the capital cities of the Commonwealth. The average cost was highest in Sydney and lowest in Brisbane.

In 1907, 1911 and 1914 the index-number for Perth for all groups combined was higher than for any other capital city. For the year 1921 the index-number for Hobart was the highest, and for the years 1925 to 1929 inclusive the index-number for Sydney was higher than for any other capital city.

7. Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.—From and after the first quarter of 1925, the basis employed in computing the variations in housing costs has been amended to accord with a resolution of the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Adelaide in August, 1924. The conclusion then reached was that "for purposes of computing price-levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account."

Up to that date the practice followed in computing the retail price index-number had been to take into account the rentals of all houses ranging from those of four rooms and under to those of seven rooms and upwards. In respect to rent this practice was, to some extent, a departure from the principle adopted with regard to prices of food and groceries, i.e., that of taking the price of the predominant type of commodity, inasmuch as the rent of houses of other than the predominant type had been included. The Census of 1921 disclosed the fact that while houses having five rooms predominated in some towns, in others the houses of four rooms predominated. Houses of four rooms represented 24 per cent. of the total dwellings, while those of five rooms represented 29 per cent.: the two types together representing 53 per cent. of the total. While the tables which included rent of all houses have been replaced in Labour Reports issued since the date mentioned and in the present issue by those including rent of houses of four and five rooms, the computation of index-numbers for food, groceries, and rent of all houses in the 30 towns of the Commonwealth has been made, quarterly and annually, for the use of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and the parties interested in Awards and Variations of Awards made by that Court, and the results have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and are shown in Appendix VII of this Report for each quarter of the years 1925 to 1929.

8. Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1925 to 1929.—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are given showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing. These are now computed to the same base as the index-numbers relating to the six capital cities, which go back to the year 1901.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1925 to 1929 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Pallara.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1925 ..	1,785	1,801	2,105	1,785	1,720	1,794	1,748	1,763	1,779	1,730	1,721	1,746
1926 ..	1,867	1,850	2,117	1,851	1,791	1,871	1,774	1,812	1,802	1,761	1,755	1,776
1927 ..	1,846	1,832	2,154	1,841	1,780	1,852	1,732	1,769	1,771	1,726	1,697	1,734
1928 ..	1,826	1,819	2,156	1,850	1,768	1,834	1,684	1,726	1,726	1,703	1,660	1,687
1929 ..	1,948	1,897	2,299	1,955	1,870	1,953	1,795	1,840	1,862	1,805	1,770	1,799
1928 1st Qtr.	1,833	1,828	2,204	1,852	1,769	1,842	1,715	1,741	1,738	1,710	1,692	1,717
2nd ..	1,844	1,823	2,158	1,858	1,785	1,850	1,709	1,735	1,737	1,712	1,675	1,711
3rd ..	1,810	1,814	2,129	1,849	1,771	1,819	1,658	1,723	1,724	1,687	1,631	1,663
4th ..	1,816	1,811	2,131	1,840	1,749	1,824	1,653	1,704	1,706	1,704	1,642	1,658
1929 1st Qtr.	1,953	1,912	2,271	1,947	1,898	1,958	1,773	1,802	1,841	1,792	1,708	1,776
2nd ..	1,933	1,879	2,284	1,935	1,846	1,937	1,800	1,812	1,832	1,784	1,719	1,800
3rd ..	1,941	1,885	2,299	1,951	1,850	1,945	1,800	1,856	1,883	1,809	1,810	1,805
4th ..	1,965	1,911	2,342	1,988	1,884	1,970	1,809	1,888	1,891	1,835	1,844	1,816
1929.												
January ..	1,952	1,921	2,298	1,977	1,907	1,958	1,765	1,798	1,857	1,799	1,724	1,771
February ..	1,973	1,981	2,261	1,957	1,914	1,976	1,762	1,823	1,847	1,804	1,709	1,769
March ..	1,935	1,888	2,254	1,908	1,873	1,938	1,790	1,785	1,820	1,774	1,690	1,790
April ..	1,961	1,893	2,287	1,946	1,869	1,963	1,801	1,802	1,842	1,789	1,717	1,801
May ..	1,910	1,877	2,272	1,927	1,853	1,917	1,792	1,810	1,821	1,784	1,711	1,792
June ..	1,929	1,867	2,292	1,931	1,816	1,933	1,806	1,825	1,831	1,778	1,729	1,806
July ..	1,917	1,876	2,277	1,930	1,830	1,922	1,792	1,848	1,864	1,803	1,803	1,797
August ..	1,938	1,880	2,314	1,949	1,841	1,942	1,797	1,847	1,890	1,811	1,805	1,803
September ..	1,969	1,900	2,307	1,975	1,880	1,971	1,810	1,874	1,895	1,812	1,823	1,816
October ..	2,022	1,934	2,336	2,015	1,893	2,022	1,850	1,907	1,919	1,839	1,876	1,855
November ..	2,014	1,967	2,387	2,037	1,935	2,020	1,840	1,914	1,919	1,866	1,872	1,847
December ..	1,859	1,832	2,304	1,912	1,823	1,869	1,736	1,843	1,834	1,800	1,785	1,746
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1925 ..	1,870	1,654	1,001	1,687	1,373	1,823	1,604	1,034	1,089	1,322	1,222	1,548
1926 ..	1,826	1,699	1,101	1,741	1,457	1,793	1,695	1,022	1,194	1,569	1,211	1,640
1927 ..	1,814	1,737	1,133	1,861	1,416	1,787	1,710	1,031	1,238	1,631	1,296	1,660
1928 ..	1,868	1,781	1,147	1,935	1,447	1,839	1,778	1,103	1,297	1,602	1,359	1,722
1929 ..	1,900	1,769	1,145	2,028	1,438	1,867	1,789	1,152	1,335	1,538	1,388	1,734
1928 1st Qtr.	1,867	1,779	1,146	1,971	1,431	1,839	1,779	1,085	1,290	1,617	1,357	1,723
2nd ..	1,867	1,786	1,149	1,973	1,433	1,839	1,780	1,092	1,297	1,594	1,360	1,724
3rd ..	1,868	1,788	1,147	1,885	1,463	1,840	1,778	1,103	1,305	1,597	1,360	1,721
4th ..	1,869	1,779	1,147	1,910	1,463	1,840	1,775	1,132	1,294	1,597	1,360	1,721
1929 1st Qtr.	1,892	1,774	1,148	2,002	1,446	1,860	1,791	1,150	1,339	1,589	1,380	1,737
2nd ..	1,897	1,774	1,145	2,032	1,448	1,865	1,786	1,150	1,341	1,534	1,380	1,731
3rd ..	1,905	1,774	1,144	2,037	1,413	1,872	1,792	1,150	1,329	1,526	1,380	1,735
4th ..	1,905	1,754	1,144	2,039	1,446	1,871	1,788	1,155	1,332	1,503	1,412	1,732
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1925 ..	1,817	1,746	1,691	1,749	1,590	1,805	1,694	1,489	1,520	1,577	1,533	1,673
1926 ..	1,852	1,793	1,735	1,810	1,666	1,842	1,744	1,515	1,574	1,689	1,551	1,725
1927 ..	1,834	1,796	1,770	1,848	1,644	1,828	1,724	1,492	1,589	1,690	1,546	1,706
1928 ..	1,842	1,805	1,777	1,882	1,648	1,836	1,719	1,492	1,565	1,665	1,547	1,701
1929 ..	1,930	1,849	1,866	1,983	1,708	1,920	1,793	1,581	1,664	1,705	1,627	1,775
1928 1st Qtr.	1,846	1,810	1,807	1,896	1,642	1,841	1,739	1,495	1,570	1,675	1,566	1,719
2nd ..	1,853	1,805	1,779	1,901	1,653	1,846	1,736	1,494	1,572	1,668	1,557	1,716
3rd ..	1,832	1,804	1,760	1,863	1,655	1,827	1,702	1,490	1,566	1,654	1,520	1,685
4th ..	1,836	1,799	1,762	1,866	1,641	1,830	1,699	1,490	1,551	1,664	1,536	1,682
1929 1st Qtr.	1,930	1,860	1,850	1,968	1,728	1,921	1,780	1,557	1,653	1,716	1,585	1,762
2nd ..	1,920	1,840	1,856	1,971	1,697	1,910	1,794	1,563	1,647	1,690	1,592	1,774
3rd ..	1,928	1,844	1,865	1,983	1,686	1,918	1,797	1,591	1,675	1,703	1,649	1,779
4th ..	1,943	1,852	1,892	2,007	1,719	1,933	1,801	1,614	1,681	1,770	1,682	1,784

(x) See explanatory note at head of page 21.

Retail Price Index-Numbers 30 Towns, 1925 to 1929 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (a) (= 1,000) —continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.					SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Monta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).												
1925 ..	1,734	1,674	1,749	1,875	1,668	1,734	1,840	1,854	1,934	1,753	1,939	1,844
1926 ..	1,788	1,770	1,874	2,030	1,796	1,803	1,869	1,926	1,830	1,982	1,876	1,876
1927 ..	1,680	1,631	1,796	2,036	1,733	1,701	1,841	1,915	1,916	1,815	1,971	1,848
1928 ..	1,671	1,593	1,733	1,944	1,664	1,680	1,775	1,894	1,875	1,783	1,985	1,786
1929 ..	1,701	1,661	1,807	1,970	1,737	1,718	1,887	2,033	1,986	1,848	2,084	1,897
1928 1st Qtr.	1,669	1,575	1,727	1,962	1,651	1,677	1,810	1,920	1,903	1,806	2,006	1,820
2nd ..	1,669	1,584	1,735	1,919	1,655	1,677	1,820	1,905	1,905	1,799	1,998	1,835
3rd ..	1,650	1,597	1,715	1,908	1,655	1,661	1,751	1,869	1,849	1,785	1,955	1,761
4th ..	1,695	1,616	1,763	1,986	1,694	1,705	1,713	1,883	1,842	1,744	1,982	1,728
1929 1st Qtr.	1,729	1,670	1,833	2,016	1,755	1,745	1,844	1,993	1,974	1,825	2,086	1,856
2nd ..	1,690	1,632	1,786	1,947	1,710	1,704	1,891	2,011	1,958	1,833	2,058	1,899
3rd ..	1,684	1,651	1,797	1,979	1,725	1,703	1,921	2,055	1,998	1,864	2,103	1,930
4th ..	1,700	1,691	1,813	1,940	1,756	1,719	1,890	2,073	2,014	1,869	2,091	1,904
1929.												
January ..	1,787	1,715	1,876	2,133	1,790	1,801	1,839	1,998	2,016	1,839	2,098	1,855
February ..	1,728	1,677	1,819	2,011	1,771	1,743	1,830	1,999	1,964	1,819	2,098	1,844
March ..	1,673	1,620	1,805	1,903	1,704	1,689	1,862	1,982	1,941	1,819	2,061	1,871
April ..	1,707	1,645	1,801	1,985	1,713	1,719	1,886	1,990	1,967	1,840	2,067	1,894
May ..	1,686	1,627	1,781	1,947	1,712	1,700	1,883	2,018	1,944	1,827	2,041	1,801
June ..	1,677	1,625	1,777	1,959	1,707	1,692	1,905	2,026	1,964	1,834	2,066	1,912
July ..	1,673	1,631	1,772	1,963	1,703	1,690	1,920	2,038	1,964	1,843	2,086	1,927
August ..	1,688	1,642	1,800	1,979	1,720	1,705	1,937	2,068	2,022	1,867	2,115	1,946
September ..	1,692	1,680	1,818	1,995	1,752	1,714	1,907	2,059	2,007	1,882	2,107	1,918
October ..	1,724	1,709	1,827	1,985	1,787	1,742	1,938	2,055	2,034	1,884	2,103	1,948
November ..	1,715	1,714	1,824	1,905	1,769	1,783	1,909	2,097	2,035	1,871	2,136	1,923
December ..	1,660	1,650	1,789	1,929	1,712	1,681	1,824	2,038	1,973	1,853	2,032	1,840
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1925 ..	1,165	1,139	1,027	921	1,087	1,141	1,576	869	1,049	821	1,270	1,514
1926 ..	1,333	1,208	1,083	929	1,168	1,283	1,516	825	1,135	865	1,219	1,461
1927 ..	1,361	1,215	1,141	922	1,219	1,312	1,540	831	1,145	835	1,309	1,484
1928 ..	1,372	1,189	1,068	1,106	1,110	1,316	1,672	786	1,143	898	1,259	1,601
1929 ..	1,375	1,176	1,035	1,218	1,109	1,318	1,611	724	1,137	917	1,324	1,545
1928 1st Qtr.	1,383	1,188	1,082	1,036	1,115	1,323	1,669	793	1,141	892	1,228	1,599
2nd ..	1,377	1,188	1,082	1,113	1,115	1,321	1,679	786	1,141	892	1,219	1,607
3rd ..	1,365	1,188	1,071	1,113	1,104	1,310	1,669	785	1,141	903	1,283	1,599
4th ..	1,364	1,190	1,037	1,163	1,104	1,309	1,668	779	1,151	903	1,308	1,598
1929 1st Qtr.	1,379	1,176	1,046	1,215	1,117	1,322	1,676	781	1,141	910	1,332	1,605
2nd ..	1,381	1,176	1,029	1,220	1,106	1,322	1,629	704	1,141	920	1,333	1,580
3rd ..	1,371	1,176	1,036	1,228	1,106	1,315	1,579	716	1,138	920	1,321	1,516
4th ..	1,371	1,176	1,028	1,211	1,106	1,314	1,561	693	1,127	920	1,349	1,498
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1925 ..	1,521	1,473	1,478	1,517	1,450	1,511	1,741	1,484	1,602	1,403	1,688	1,720
1926 ..	1,617	1,559	1,577	1,617	1,560	1,608	1,736	1,513	1,672	1,468	1,695	1,720
1927 ..	1,560	1,475	1,550	1,617	1,540	1,554	1,728	1,508	1,627	1,447	1,722	1,711
1928 ..	1,559	1,441	1,484	1,629	1,455	1,543	1,736	1,478	1,600	1,451	1,713	1,716
1929 ..	1,579	1,479	1,517	1,688	1,501	1,568	1,783	1,541	1,667	1,499	1,802	1,765
1928 1st Qtr.	1,561	1,430	1,485	1,614	1,450	1,544	1,757	1,497	1,617	1,463	1,714	1,737
2nd ..	1,559	1,435	1,490	1,617	1,452	1,643	1,772	1,485	1,618	1,458	1,705	1,749
3rd ..	1,543	1,443	1,473	1,609	1,448	1,529	1,720	1,462	1,583	1,454	1,703	1,700
4th ..	1,571	1,456	1,491	1,677	1,472	1,556	1,696	1,469	1,582	1,428	1,729	1,679
1929 1st Qtr.	1,598	1,485	1,538	1,715	1,515	1,586	1,781	1,538	1,661	1,482	1,802	1,762
2nd ..	1,574	1,461	1,502	1,674	1,484	1,560	1,793	1,521	1,651	1,490	1,788	1,772
3rd ..	1,567	1,473	1,511	1,697	1,493	1,557	1,793	1,552	1,675	1,509	1,809	1,775
4th ..	1,576	1,498	1,518	1,666	1,512	1,567	1,767	1,555	1,681	1,513	1,812	1,751

(a) See note at head of page 21.

Retail Price Index—Numbers 30 Towns, 1925 to 1929 : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities in 1911 as Base (b) (= 1,000)—continued.

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam(a).	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie(a).	Devonport (a).	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).														
1925 ..	1,938	2,144	2,013	2,009	2,067	1,965	1,810	1,795	1,821	1,849	2,046	1,817	1,785	1,791
1926 ..	1,866	2,124	2,018	2,006	2,009	1,902	1,868	1,843	1,899	1,885	2,084	1,871	1,829	1,837
1927 ..	1,796	2,052	1,963	1,982	1,968	1,834	1,788	1,765	1,818	1,799	1,977	1,790	1,789	1,790
1928 ..	1,882	2,097	1,974	2,021	1,960	1,911	1,727	1,696	1,800	1,739	1,931	1,729	1,761	1,769
1929 ..	1,938	2,265	2,068	2,097	2,054	1,980	1,833	1,780	1,927	1,855	2,038	1,830	1,866	1,873
1928 1st Qtr.	1,768	2,003	1,891	1,959	1,946	1,803	1,730	1,711	1,792	1,718	1,924	1,733	1,771	1,777
2nd ..	1,903	2,060	1,969	2,017	1,955	1,924	1,736	1,715	1,825	1,770	1,939	1,743	1,784	1,789
3rd ..	1,930	2,158	2,016	2,063	1,956	1,958	1,717	1,686	1,783	1,739	1,927	1,719	1,745	1,751
4th ..	1,929	2,166	2,020	2,043	1,981	1,950	1,725	1,673	1,799	1,731	1,934	1,721	1,746	1,755
1929 1st Qtr.	1,952	2,245	2,057	2,062	2,021	1,988	1,838	1,760	1,889	1,844	2,039	1,826	1,859	1,866
2nd ..	1,994	2,324	2,124	2,123	2,068	2,035	1,824	1,747	1,892	1,836	2,025	1,813	1,865	1,869
3rd ..	1,937	2,312	2,078	2,127	2,089	1,986	1,823	1,772	1,957	1,870	2,034	1,824	1,867	1,874
4th ..	1,868	2,177	2,013	2,076	2,037	1,911	1,849	1,840	1,969	1,872	2,054	1,860	1,873	1,882
1929.														
January ..	1,937	2,208	1,999	2,025	1,998	1,969	1,867	1,792	1,869	1,835	2,058	1,851	1,861	1,870
February ..	1,945	2,256	2,047	2,071	2,025	1,984	1,843	1,766	1,918	1,873	2,050	1,834	1,862	1,869
March ..	1,974	2,270	2,125	2,090	2,039	2,012	1,803	1,722	1,880	1,824	2,009	1,792	1,856	1,859
April ..	1,994	2,274	2,130	2,107	2,066	2,030	1,835	1,737	1,892	1,845	2,009	1,817	1,877	1,880
May ..	2,005	2,349	2,122	2,188	2,071	2,047	1,822	1,761	1,897	1,838	2,028	1,816	1,852	1,858
June ..	1,982	2,349	2,120	2,125	2,068	2,028	1,814	1,742	1,887	1,824	2,039	1,805	1,864	1,869
July ..	1,946	2,340	2,081	2,122	2,080	1,997	1,813	1,741	1,925	1,851	2,025	1,807	1,854	1,861
August ..	1,939	2,345	2,083	2,154	2,098	1,992	1,823	1,773	1,963	1,869	2,039	1,824	1,867	1,870
September ..	1,925	2,251	2,072	2,103	2,090	1,969	1,833	1,800	1,981	1,890	2,037	1,839	1,870	1,880
October ..	1,918	2,280	2,063	2,080	2,084	1,964	1,854	1,846	2,004	1,894	2,060	1,867	1,919	1,924
November ..	1,859	2,171	2,014	2,087	2,034	1,903	1,861	1,845	1,975	1,896	2,063	1,870	1,905	1,914
December ..	1,827	2,099	1,960	2,061	1,992	1,867	1,832	1,829	1,928	1,825	2,037	1,842	1,794	1,807
HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1925 ..	1,340	898	1,405	1,167	1,398	1,293	1,649	1,319	1,339	1,247	810	1,495	1,647	1,589
1926 ..	1,469	897	1,403	1,156	1,409	1,400	1,628	1,302	1,284	1,240	648	1,470	1,677	1,622
1927 ..	1,507	885	1,462	1,165	1,422	1,432	1,579	1,286	1,259	1,215	693	1,435	1,684	1,632
1928 ..	1,539	885	1,499	1,097	1,564	1,461	1,535	1,382	1,273	1,163	752	1,438	1,743	1,687
1929 ..	1,561	888	1,499	1,103	1,610	1,481	1,524	1,358	1,277	1,199	850	1,428	1,754	1,696
1928 1st Qtr.	1,536	875	1,541	1,068	1,547	1,457	1,539	1,399	1,273	1,238	721	1,446	1,744	1,687
2nd ..	1,540	875	1,488	1,068	1,547	1,459	1,537	1,399	1,273	1,170	772	1,442	1,745	1,688
3rd ..	1,540	898	1,483	1,115	1,547	1,463	1,520	1,381	1,273	1,120	761	1,424	1,741	1,685
4th ..	1,540	893	1,484	1,137	1,618	1,464	1,545	1,348	1,273	1,122	754	1,430	1,742	1,686
1929 1st Qtr.	1,549	894	1,484	1,099	1,635	1,472	1,530	1,348	1,281	1,116	833	1,426	1,758	1,701
2nd ..	1,541	893	1,494	1,099	1,609	1,465	1,523	1,348	1,237	1,161	827	1,420	1,753	1,695
3rd ..	1,568	883	1,509	1,107	1,607	1,487	1,525	1,369	1,290	1,237	835	1,433	1,754	1,696
4th ..	1,585	883	1,509	1,107	1,588	1,500	1,520	1,369	1,300	1,237	905	1,433	1,751	1,693
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.														
1925 ..	1,714	1,876	1,785	1,693	1,809	1,713	1,750	1,616	1,640	1,623	1,582	1,696	1,733	1,715
1926 ..	1,717	1,664	1,787	1,687	1,784	1,713	1,778	1,640	1,668	1,643	1,545	1,720	1,772	1,756
1927 ..	1,687	1,614	1,775	1,675	1,763	1,683	1,710	1,585	1,608	1,580	1,495	1,657	1,749	1,734
1928 ..	1,753	1,642	1,796	1,674	1,811	1,742	1,655	1,578	1,602	1,523	1,488	1,619	1,755	1,738
1929 ..	1,796	1,748	1,854	1,724	1,887	1,793	1,717	1,621	1,683	1,609	1,592	1,679	1,824	1,806
1928 1st Qtr.	1,681	1,579	1,759	1,624	1,796	1,673	1,659	1,594	1,597	1,538	1,472	1,625	1,761	1,744
2nd ..	1,767	1,615	1,788	1,661	1,802	1,750	1,661	1,596	1,617	1,545	1,501	1,630	1,789	1,751
3rd ..	1,784	1,685	1,816	1,707	1,802	1,773	1,643	1,572	1,591	1,506	1,489	1,609	1,744	1,728
4th ..	1,783	1,688	1,819	1,703	1,845	1,773	1,658	1,551	1,601	1,502	1,491	1,612	1,744	1,729
1929 1st Qtr.	1,801	1,738	1,842	1,700	1,876	1,794	1,722	1,605	1,661	1,588	1,586	1,676	1,821	1,804
2nd ..	1,824	1,787	1,887	1,739	1,896	1,821	1,711	1,597	1,646	1,582	1,575	1,665	1,823	1,804
3rd ..	1,798	1,776	1,865	1,744	1,908	1,799	1,711	1,620	1,706	1,632	1,584	1,677	1,824	1,807
4th ..	1,762	1,691	1,824	1,712	1,868	1,757	1,726	1,663	1,718	1,633	1,622	1,699	1,827	1,811

(a) The towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.).

(b) See note at head of page 21.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 21 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost in 1911 is in each case made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each of the tables above refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1923 and subsequent years are as follows:—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle ..	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woom'ba	21	Kadina,etc	13	Kalg'lie,etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill ..	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn ..	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrt's. Twrs.	9	Mt. Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambo'ly	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent, to the nearest 1,000, the actual populations at that date.

9. Relative Retail Prices, 30 Towns, Food and Groceries and Housing.—

(i.) *General.*—The figures in the next table represent the index-numbers for the years 1927 to 1929 inclusive, for the 30 towns in respect of which particulars are regularly collected, comparing expenditure on food and groceries and housing separately with the total expenditure on food, groceries, and housing. These index-numbers are comparable in all respects. For each year the first column gives the relative expenditure on groceries and food; the second, the relative expenditure on housing; while the remaining column relates to food and groceries combined with housing.

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (4 and 5 rooms) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 rooms) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1927.			1928.			1929.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (4 & 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (4 & 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (4 & 5 rooms)	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney ..	1,153	681	1,834	1,140	702	1,842	1,217	713	1,930
Newcastle ..	1,144	652	1,796	1,136	669	1,805	1,185	664	1,849
Broken Hill ..	1,345	425	1,770	1,346	431	1,777	1,436	430	1,866
Goulburn ..	1,150	698	1,848	1,155	727	1,882	1,221	762	1,983
Bathurst ..	1,112	532	1,644	1,104	544	1,648	1,168	540	1,708
Weighted Average ..	1,157	671	1,828	1,145	691	1,836	1,219	701	1,920
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne ..	1,082	642	1,724	1,051	668	1,719	1,121	672	1,793
Ballarat ..	1,105	387	1,492	1,078	414	1,492	1,149	432	1,581
Bendigo ..	1,106	483	1,589	1,078	487	1,565	1,163	501	1,664
Geelong ..	1,078	612	1,690	1,064	601	1,665	1,127	578	1,705
Warrnambool ..	1,060	486	1,546	1,037	510	1,547	1,106	521	1,627
Weighted Average ..	1,083	623	1,706	1,054	647	1,701	1,124	651	1,775
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane ..	1,040	511	1,560	1,044	515	1,559	1,063	516	1,579
Toowoomba ..	1,018	457	1,475	995	446	1,441	1,037	442	1,479
Rockhampton ..	1,122	428	1,550	1,083	401	1,484	1,128	389	1,517
Charter Towers ..	1,271	346	1,617	1,214	415	1,629	1,231	457	1,688
Warwick ..	1,082	458	1,540	1,039	416	1,455	1,085	416	1,501
Weighted Average ..	1,062	492	1,554	1,049	494	1,543	1,073	495	1,568
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide ..	1,150	578	1,728	1,109	627	1,736	1,178	605	1,783
Kadina, &c. ..	1,196	312	1,508	1,183	295	1,478	1,269	272	1,541
Port Pirie ..	1,196	481	1,627	1,171	429	1,600	1,240	427	1,667
Mount Gambier ..	1,133	314	1,447	1,114	337	1,451	1,154	345	1,499
Peterborough ..	1,231	491	1,722	1,240	473	1,713	1,302	500	1,802
Weighted Average ..	1,154	557	1,711	1,115	601	1,716	1,185	580	1,765
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c. ..	1,122	565	1,687	1,175	578	1,753	1,209	587	1,796
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,282	332	1,614	1,309	333	1,642	1,414	334	1,748
Northam ..	1,226	549	1,775	1,233	563	1,796	1,291	563	1,854
Bunbury ..	1,238	437	1,675	1,262	412	1,674	1,310	414	1,724
Geraldton ..	1,229	534	1,783	1,224	587	1,811	1,282	605	1,887
Weighted Average ..	1,145	538	1,683	1,194	548	1,742	1,237	556	1,793
TASMANIA—									
Hobart ..	1,117	593	1,710	1,078	577	1,655	1,145	572	1,717
Lancetson ..	1,102	483	1,585	1,059	519	1,578	1,111	510	1,621
Burnie ..	1,135	473	1,608	1,124	478	1,602	1,203	480	1,683
Devonport ..	1,123	457	1,580	1,086	437	1,523	1,159	450	1,609
Queenstown ..	1,234	261	1,495	1,206	282	1,488	1,273	319	1,592
Weighted Average ..	1,118	539	1,657	1,080	539	1,619	1,143	536	1,679
Weighted Average for 30 Towns ..	1,121	613	1,734	1,105	633	1,738	1,169	637	1,806
Weighted Average for 6 Capital Cities ..	1,117	632	1,749	1,100	655	1,755	1,165	659	1,824

Expenditure in each town for food, groceries, and housing was multiplied by a number representing the population of the town, and a weighted result for all towns was thus computed. The population weights used are given on page 27. The relative expenditure in each town for (a) food and groceries, (b) housing, (four and five rooms), and (c) food, groceries, and housing combined, is shown,

the base being the weighted average expenditure in the six capital cities for 1911 = 1,000. Therefore, in each horizontal line for each year the sum of the index-number for food and groceries and that for rent is equal to the index-number for food, groceries, and housing combined. The items in the table are comparable in all respects, and in addition show the proportionate cost of food and groceries and of housing. For example, taking the last line but one in the table for the year 1929, the weighted average expenditure for all the towns on food, groceries, and housing being £1,806, the expenditure on food and groceries alone is £1,169 (1st column), and the average rental £637, the sum of the two latter amounts being £1,806. In addition to showing the relative cost of food and groceries and house rent in each town individually, the table also furnishes comparisons as to the relative cost of these items as between the several towns. Thus, taking food and groceries only for 1929, commodities which would cost £1,217 in Sydney can be purchased for £1,121 in Melbourne, or £1,178 in Adelaide. Again, taking the combined expenditure on food, groceries, and house rent, an expenditure of £1,793 in Melbourne is equivalent to £1,930 in Sydney, £1,783 in Adelaide, £1,748 in Kalgoorlie, or £1,887 in Geraldton.

The index-numbers are reversible, and may be used for comparisons between any of the towns included. Thus, if the average weekly rental of four and five-roomed houses in Melbourne is 23s. Od. and the average rental of similar houses in Bendigo is required, the rental in Melbourne must be multiplied by the index-number for housing in Bendigo and divided by the index-number for Melbourne; 23s. Od. $\times \frac{487}{668} = 16s. 9d.$

(ii) *Food and Groceries.*—The weighted average cost of food and groceries in the 30 towns considered as a whole was higher in 1929 than the weighted average cost of such commodities in the five towns of Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, but lower than the average cost in the five towns of each of the remaining States.

(iii) *Housing.*—As regards housing accommodation, Sydney, Goulburn, Newcastle, Melbourne, Adelaide and Geraldton are the most expensive, while Queenstown, Kadina, Mt. Gambier, Rockhampton, and Kalgoorlie are the cheapest towns.

(iv.) *Food and Groceries and Housing combined.*—The average cost of food, groceries, and housing in 1929 was greatest in Goulburn, followed by Sydney, Geraldton, Broken Hill, Northam, and Newcastle, and was least in Toowoomba and Mt. Gambier.

10. **Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities in the year 1911 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of:—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined it will be seen that 21s. in

Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 17s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 18s. 9d. in Hobart, while 36s. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1929 was equivalent to 15s. 4d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 23s. 3d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary or the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1929 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 in 1911 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
1907	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1911	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	20 0a
1921	38 0	38 0	36 3	38 1	40 0	40 6	38 0
1922	34 1	32 11	32 2	34 6	35 6	35 11	33 8
1922	36 5	36 1	33 10	36 6	36 7	37 3	36 1
1924	34 8	33 8	33 10	35 10	37 10	37 0	34 8
1925	35 8	35 0	34 8	36 10	38 9	36 2	35 8
1926	37 4	35 6	35 9	37 5	37 4	37 4	36 7
1927	36 11	34 8	33 7	36 10	35 11	35 9	35 9
1928	36 6	33 8	33 5	35 6	37 8	34 6	35 3
1929	39 0	35 11	34 0	37 9	38 9	36 8	37 4
1929 1st Qtr.	39 1	35 6	34 7	36 11	39 1	36 9	37 2
,, 2nd Qtr.	38 8	36 0	33 10	37 10	39 11	36 6	37 4
,, 3rd Qtr.	38 10	36 0	33 8	38 5	38 9	36 6	37 4
,, 4th Qtr.	39 4	36 2	34 0	37 10	37 4	37 0	37 6

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907	19 5	14 11	9 3	16 8	15 0	13 3	16 3
1911	22 11	18 7	12 2	23 1	17 2	14 9	20 0a
1921	32 4	26 10	20 7	26 5	24 2	28 10	28 2
1922	33 7	28 10	22 7	27 6	25 1	27 2	28 9
1923	34 9	30 8	23 0	29 0	25 11	30 1	31 1
1924	36 7	31 6	23 2	30 10	26 3	31 10	32 4
1925	37 5	32 1	23 4	31 6	26 10	33 0	32 11
1926	36 6	33 11	26 8	30 4	29 5	32 7	33 7
1927	36 3	34 2	27 3	30 10	30 2	31 7	33 8
1928	37 4	35 7	27 5	33 5	30 9	30 8	34 10
1929	38 0	35 9	27 6	32 3	31 3	30 6	35 1
1929 1st Qtr.	37 10	35 10	27 7	33 6	31 0	30 7	35 2
,, 2nd Qtr.	37 11	35 9	27 8	32 7	30 10	30 6	35 1
,, 3rd Qtr.	38 1	35 10	27 5	31 7	31 4	30 6	35 1
,, 4th Qtr.	38 1	35 9	27 5	31 3	31 8	30 5	35 0

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.							
1907	19 0	17 2	15 4	18 2	20 7	17 7	18 0
1911	21 0	18 8	17 4	21 5	23 3	18 9	20 0a
1921	35 10	33 10	30 5	33 9	34 0	36 1	34 4
1922	33 10	31 5	28 6	31 10	31 7	32 7	32 2
1923	35 10	34 0	29 10	33 8	32 6	34 7	34 2
1924	35 5	32 10	29 10	33 11	33 6	35 1	33 9
1925	36 4	33 11	30 5	34 10	34 3	35 0	34 8
1926	37 1	34 11	32 4	34 9	34 4	35 7	35 5
1927	36 8	34 6	31 2	34 7	33 9	34 2	35 0
1928	36 10	34 5	31 2	34 9	35 1	33 1	35 1
1929	38 7	35 10	31 7	35 8	35 11	34 4	36 6
1929 1st Qtr.	38 7	35 7	32 0	35 7	36 0	34 5	36 5
,, 2nd Qtr.	38 5	35 11	31 6	35 10	36 6	34 3	36 6
,, 3rd Qtr.	38 7	35 11	31 4	35 10	36 0	34 3	36 6
,, 4th Qtr.	38 10	36 0	31 6	35 4	35 3	34 6	36 6

(a) Base of each Section.

11. Price Details, 1929.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries regimen during 1929 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendixes to Labour Report, No. 1, detailed particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for each year, 1901 to 1911. In Report, No. 2, and subsequent issues information in detail regarding retail prices and rents during each year has been published.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. General—In the following Section the results are published of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure classified into four main groups:—Food and Groceries; Rent; Clothing; and Miscellaneous.

The tabulation by the Bureau was undertaken as a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, which was appointed in 1919, to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

This Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family, consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent . . .	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food . . .	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing . . .	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous . . .	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total . . .	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the regimen adopted, which is described in the "Indicator List" published in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat limited if confined in the way suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities method and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely to those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in § 2.

5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau, while not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

3. Base.—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. In the case of index-numbers for food, groceries, and housing, already published, the year 1911 was selected. For the new index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, November, 1914, was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base the weighted average cost for the six capital cities has been taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000.

4. Variations—Thirty Towns.—The investigations have been extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. The task of securing information for previous years as to prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals was considered unnecessary. So far as the capitals are concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov., 1914, to 4th Quarter, 1929.—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov. 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	995	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,503	1,524	1,615	1,482	1,459	1,504	1,439	1,447	1,434	1,467	1,479	1,441
Year 1923 ..	1,588	1,603	1,743	1,618	1,541	1,593	1,572	1,564	1,566	1,533	1,526	1,570
" 1924 ..	1,511	1,526	1,705	1,542	1,436	1,517	1,469	1,487	1,508	1,459	1,503	1,471
" 1925 ..	1,557	1,571	1,836	1,557	1,500	1,565	1,525	1,538	1,552	1,509	1,501	1,525
" 1926 ..	1,628	1,614	1,846	1,615	1,563	1,632	1,548	1,580	1,572	1,536	1,531	1,549
" 1927 ..	1,610	1,598	1,879	1,606	1,553	1,615	1,511	1,543	1,544	1,505	1,480	1,513
" 1928 ..	1,593	1,587	1,880	1,614	1,543	1,600	1,469	1,506	1,506	1,486	1,448	1,472
" 1929 ..	1,699	1,655	2,006	1,706	1,631	1,703	1,566	1,605	1,624	1,575	1,544	1,570
1929 1st Qtr.	1,704	1,668	1,981	1,699	1,656	1,708	1,546	1,572	1,606	1,564	1,490	1,550
" 2nd Qtr.	1,687	1,639	1,992	1,688	1,610	1,690	1,570	1,581	1,598	1,556	1,499	1,570
" 3rd Qtr.	1,693	1,645	2,006	1,702	1,614	1,697	1,570	1,619	1,643	1,578	1,579	1,575
" 4th Qtr.	1,714	1,667	2,043	1,734	1,643	1,719	1,578	1,647	1,649	1,601	1,609	1,584
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	957	..	..	..	..	..	1,066	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,490	1,395	1,480	1,531	1,460	1,482	1,468	1,474	1,510	1,440	1,554	1,471
Year 1923 ..	1,477	1,465	1,516	1,592	1,463	1,483	1,590	1,550	1,530	1,571	1,587	1,587
" 1924 ..	1,474	1,396	1,465	1,606	1,417	1,471	1,563	1,532	1,587	1,476	1,555	1,561
" 1925 ..	1,513	1,460	1,526	1,635	1,445	1,513	1,605	1,617	1,687	1,529	1,691	1,608
" 1926 ..	1,558	1,544	1,635	1,771	1,566	1,573	1,630	1,680	1,740	1,597	1,729	1,636
" 1927 ..	1,460	1,422	1,567	1,776	1,512	1,483	1,606	1,671	1,583	1,719	1,612	1,612
" 1928 ..	1,458	1,389	1,513	1,696	1,451	1,465	1,549	1,652	1,635	1,556	1,732	1,558
" 1929 ..	1,484	1,449	1,577	1,719	1,515	1,498	1,646	1,773	1,612	1,818	1,665	1,665
1929 1st Qtr.	1,508	1,457	1,599	1,758	1,531	1,522	1,608	1,739	1,722	1,592	1,819	1,619
" 2nd Qtr.	1,474	1,424	1,558	1,699	1,492	1,486	1,649	1,754	1,708	1,599	1,795	1,657
" 3rd Qtr.	1,469	1,440	1,567	1,726	1,505	1,486	1,676	1,792	1,742	1,626	1,834	1,684
" 4th Qtr.	1,483	1,475	1,582	1,692	1,532	1,499	1,649	1,808	1,757	1,630	1,824	1,661
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,164	..	..	..	..	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	1,000a ..
" 1921 ..	1,567	1,746	1,644	1,636	1,608	1,610	1,601	1,495	1,728	1,553	1,680	1,482 ..
Year 1923 ..	1,594	1,833	1,711	1,605	1,673	1,623	1,625	1,587	1,642	1,618	1,708	1,574 ..
" 1924 ..	1,649	1,851	1,672	1,692	1,732	1,613	1,613	1,602	1,639	1,626	1,759	1,511 ..
" 1925 ..	1,691	1,870	1,756	1,752	1,794	1,514	1,579	1,566	1,588	1,613	1,785	1,557 ..
" 1926 ..	1,627	1,853	1,760	1,750	1,758	1,659	1,630	1,608	1,657	1,645	1,818	1,596 ..
" 1927 ..	1,567	1,790	1,712	1,729	1,717	1,600	1,560	1,540	1,586	1,569	1,724	1,582 ..
" 1928 ..	1,642	1,829	1,722	1,763	1,709	1,667	1,507	1,480	1,570	1,517	1,684	1,508 ..
" 1929 ..	1,690	1,975	1,804	1,822	1,792	1,727	1,599	1,552	1,681	1,618	1,778	1,597 ..
1929 1st Qtr.	1,703	1,958	1,794	1,799	1,763	1,735	1,603	1,535	1,648	1,609	1,779	1,592 ..
" 2nd Qtr.	1,739	2,027	1,853	1,852	1,804	1,775	1,591	1,524	1,651	1,601	1,767	1,581 ..
" 3rd Qtr.	1,689	2,017	1,813	1,855	1,822	1,733	1,590	1,545	1,707	1,631	1,774	1,591 ..
" 4th Qtr.	1,629	1,899	1,756	1,811	1,777	1,667	1,613	1,605	1,718	1,633	1,791	1,622 ..

(a) Base.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,168	1..	..	..	..	..	937	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,542	1,364	862	1,357	919	1,488	1,303	738	812	1,030	1,056	1,216
Year 1923 ..	1,639	1,355	833	1,450	984	1,587	1,446	860	938	1,190	1,135	1,392
" 1924 ..	1,726	1,433	878	1,655	1,183	1,674	1,484	905	930	1,194	1,156	1,427
" 1925 ..	1,763	1,550	944	1,591	1,294	1,719	1,512	975	1,027	1,247	1,152	1,459
" 1926 ..	1,722	1,602	1,038	1,641	1,373	1,690	1,598	963	1,126	1,479	1,141	1,546
" 1927 ..	1,710	1,638	1,068	1,754	1,335	1,685	1,612	972	1,214	1,537	1,222	1,565
" 1928 ..	1,761	1,679	1,082	1,823	1,365	1,734	1,676	1,040	1,222	1,510	1,281	1,624
" 1929 ..	1,791	1,668	1,080	1,912	1,356	1,760	1,687	1,086	1,259	1,450	1,309	1,633
1929 1st Qtr.	1,784	1,673	1,083	1,887	1,363	1,754	1,689	1,084	1,262	1,498	1,301	1,638
" 2nd Qtr.	1,789	1,673	1,080	1,916	1,365	1,758	1,684	1,084	1,264	1,446	1,301	1,632
" 3rd Qtr.	1,796	1,673	1,079	1,920	1,332	1,765	1,689	1,084	1,253	1,439	1,301	1,636
" 4th Qtr.	1,796	1,654	1,079	1,923	1,363	1,764	1,685	1,092	1,256	1,417	1,331	1,633
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	714	..	..	..	..	..	942	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	970	843	724	814	824	915	1,262	872	929	759	872	1,204
Year 1923 ..	1,085	927	730	842	925	1,029	1,367	1,003	934	759	950	1,325
" 1924 ..	1,091	974	754	859	1,034	1,043	1,452	933	947	764	1,155	1,400
" 1925 ..	1,090	1,074	968	866	1,025	1,076	1,485	819	989	774	1,197	1,427
" 1926 ..	1,257	1,139	1,021	876	1,101	1,210	1,429	778	1,070	815	1,149	1,377
" 1927 ..	1,283	1,146	1,075	869	1,149	1,236	1,452	783	1,080	787	1,234	1,399
" 1928 ..	1,294	1,121	1,007	1,043	1,046	1,241	1,576	741	1,078	846	1,187	1,509
" 1929 ..	1,297	1,108	976	1,148	1,045	1,243	1,519	682	1,072	865	1,257	1,456
1929 1st Qtr.	1,300	1,108	986	1,145	1,053	1,247	1,580	736	1,076	858	1,255	1,513
" 2nd Qtr.	1,302	1,108	970	1,150	1,043	1,246	1,536	664	1,076	867	1,257	1,471
" 3rd Qtr.	1,292	1,108	977	1,157	1,043	1,240	1,489	675	1,073	867	1,246	1,429
" 4th Qtr.	1,292	1,108	969	1,142	1,043	1,238	1,472	653	1,062	867	1,272	1,412
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 ..	904	..	..	..	..	..	810	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,162	892	949	1,000	1,201	1,094	1,341	1,042	454	231	764	1,123
Year 1923 ..	1,220	889	1,057	1,088	1,272	1,196	1,417	1,175	1,196	1,156	764	1,352
" 1924 ..	1,236	866	1,254	1,091	1,272	1,181	1,501	1,200	1,226	1,204	764	1,468
" 1925 ..	1,263	846	1,325	1,101	1,318	1,219	1,555	1,243	1,263	1,176	764	1,552
" 1926 ..	1,385	846	1,323	1,090	1,328	1,320	1,535	1,228	1,210	1,170	611	1,386
" 1927 ..	1,421	835	1,378	1,098	1,340	1,350	1,488	1,213	1,187	1,145	654	1,353
" 1928 ..	1,451	835	1,413	1,035	1,475	1,377	1,447	1,303	1,200	1,096	709	1,335
" 1929 ..	1,472	833	1,413	1,040	1,518	1,396	1,437	1,280	1,204	1,130	802	1,346
1929 1st Qtr.	1,461	843	1,399	1,037	1,541	1,388	1,443	1,270	1,208	1,095	785	1,345
" 2nd "	1,453	842	1,408	1,037	1,517	1,381	1,436	1,270	1,166	1,095	779	1,339
" 3rd "	1,479	833	1,423	1,044	1,515	1,402	1,437	1,290	1,216	1,166	788	1,351
" 4th "	1,495	833	1,423	1,044	1,498	1,414	1,433	1,290	1,226	1,166	854	1,351

(a) Base.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities Nov. 1914 base (= 1,000).

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Nov. 1914 ..	1921 ..	1923 ..	1924 ..	1925 ..	1927 ..	1928 ..	1929 ..	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.		
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,443	1,426	978	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	1,000	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361	
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,506	1,420	1,465	1,501	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,387	1,506	1,655	1,515	1,427	1,527	1,312	1,410	1,387	1,502	
Year 1924 ..	1,502	1,522	1,479	1,507	1,505	1,573	1,458	1,401	1,475	1,403	1,521	1,557	1,515	1,518	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455	
Year 1925 ..	1,525	1,502	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,671	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	1,556	1,497	1,475	1,376	1,302	1,376	1,415	1,416	1,502	
Year 1927 ..	1,588	1,602	1,510	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,452	1,432	1,392	1,352	1,395	1,580	1,487	1,551	1,576	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,581	
Year 1928 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,397	1,351	1,401	1,478	1,597	
Year 1929 ..	1,574	1,449	1,583	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,485	1,416	1,438	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,560	1,557	1,397	1,351	1,422	1,492	1,597	
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,434	1,332	1,380	1,539	1,380	1,332	1,400	1,423	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 2nd Qtr. ..	1,413	1,311	1,380	1,503	1,382	1,332	1,400	1,423	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 3rd Qtr. ..	1,406	1,322	1,356	1,523	1,340	1,332	1,398	1,400	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 4th Qtr. ..	1,415	1,344	1,363	1,495	1,357	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,443	1,426	978	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	1,000	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361	
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,506	1,420	1,465	1,501	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,387	1,506	1,655	1,515	1,427	1,527	1,312	1,410	1,387	1,502	
Year 1924 ..	1,502	1,522	1,479	1,507	1,505	1,573	1,458	1,401	1,475	1,403	1,521	1,557	1,515	1,518	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455	
Year 1925 ..	1,525	1,502	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,671	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	1,556	1,497	1,475	1,376	1,302	1,376	1,415	1,416	1,502	
Year 1927 ..	1,588	1,602	1,510	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,452	1,432	1,396	1,356	1,386	1,544	1,551	1,576	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597	
Year 1928 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,397	1,351	1,422	1,492	1,597	
Year 1929 ..	1,574	1,449	1,583	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,485	1,416	1,438	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,557	1,397	1,351	1,422	1,492	1,597	
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,434	1,332	1,380	1,539	1,380	1,332	1,400	1,423	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 2nd Qtr. ..	1,413	1,311	1,380	1,503	1,382	1,332	1,398	1,400	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 3rd Qtr. ..	1,406	1,322	1,356	1,523	1,340	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 4th Qtr. ..	1,415	1,344	1,363	1,495	1,357	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,443	1,426	978	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	1,000	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361	
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,506	1,420	1,465	1,501	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,387	1,506	1,655	1,515	1,427	1,527	1,312	1,410	1,387	1,502	
Year 1924 ..	1,502	1,522	1,479	1,507	1,505	1,573	1,458	1,401	1,475	1,403	1,521	1,557	1,515	1,518	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455	
Year 1925 ..	1,525	1,502	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,671	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	1,556	1,497	1,475	1,376	1,302	1,376	1,415	1,416	1,502	
Year 1927 ..	1,588	1,602	1,510	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,452	1,432	1,396	1,356	1,386	1,544	1,551	1,576	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597	
Year 1928 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597
Year 1929 ..	1,574	1,449	1,583	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,485	1,416	1,438	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597	
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,434	1,332	1,380	1,539	1,380	1,332	1,398	1,400	1,598	1,380	1,452	1,338	1,401	1,330	1,618	1,581	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 2nd Qtr. ..	1,413	1,311	1,380	1,503	1,382	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 3rd Qtr. ..	1,406	1,322	1,356	1,523	1,340	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 4th Qtr. ..	1,415	1,344	1,363	1,495	1,357	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,443	1,426	978	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	1,000	1,194	1,212	1,311	1,328	1,361	
Year 1923 ..	1,460	1,496	1,477	1,506	1,420	1,465	1,501	1,440	1,483	1,453	1,387	1,506	1,655	1,515	1,427	1,527	1,312	1,410	1,387	1,502	
Year 1924 ..	1,502	1,522	1,479	1,507	1,505	1,573	1,458	1,401	1,475	1,403	1,521	1,557	1,515	1,518	1,475	1,279	1,302	1,365	1,379	1,455	
Year 1925 ..	1,525	1,502	1,519	1,624	1,537	1,671	1,450	1,472	1,457	1,420	1,522	1,556	1,497	1,475	1,376	1,302	1,376	1,415	1,416	1,502	
Year 1927 ..	1,588	1,602	1,510	1,601	1,538	1,596	1,452	1,432	1,396	1,356	1,386	1,544	1,551	1,576	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597	
Year 1928 ..	1,541	1,493	1,604	1,514	1,601	1,538	1,534	1,423	1,443	1,418	1,367	1,336	1,483	1,570	1,557	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597
Year 1929 ..	1,574	1,449	1,583	1,504	1,582	1,510	1,485	1,455	1,510	1,444	1,429	1,507	1,557	1,557	1,557	1,388	1,352	1,422	1,492	1,597	
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,434	1,332	1,380	1,539	1,380	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 2nd Qtr. ..	1,413	1,311	1,380	1,503	1,382	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 3rd Qtr. ..	1,406	1,322	1,356	1,523	1,340	1,332	1,398	1,398	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
1929 4th Qtr. ..	1,415	1,344	1,363	1,495	1,357	1,406	1,406	1,406	1,586	1,395	1,383	1,358	1,406	1,358	1,626	1,572	1,624	1,583	1,624	1,583	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.										TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.											
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 ..	1,071	1,423	1,441	1,395	1,409	1,443	1,426	978	1,333	1,273	1,081	1,352	1,415	1,436	1,000</						

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,002	1,760	1,683	1,822	1,672	1,676	1,035	2,120	2,082	1,940	2,138	1,758
" 1921 ..	1,605	1,436	1,308	1,531	1,410	1,350	1,419	1,499	1,490	1,481	1,555	1,528
Year 1923 ..	1,317	1,377	1,173	1,567	1,301	1,222	1,357	1,371	1,371	1,403	1,002	1,303
" 1924 ..	1,241	1,381	1,173	1,567	1,301	1,222	1,357	1,371	1,371	1,403	1,002	1,303
" 1925 ..	1,246	1,303	1,175	1,567	1,306	1,223	1,314	1,377	1,296	1,388	1,511	1,220
" 1926 ..	1,245	1,330	1,176	1,567	1,401	1,249	1,294	1,426	1,306	1,365	1,506	1,308
" 1927 ..	1,242	1,329	1,179	1,541	1,297	1,251	1,298	1,418	1,316	1,375	1,511	1,304
" 1928 ..	1,247	1,305	1,164	1,547	1,355	1,289	1,313	1,458	1,344	1,355	1,487	1,324
" 1929 ..	1,303	1,302	1,160	1,541	1,326	1,301	1,317	1,450	1,388	1,317	1,430	1,323
1929 1st Qtr.	1,297	1,303	1,110	1,533	1,337	1,296	1,329	1,461	1,342	1,334	1,437	1,336
" 2nd "	1,299	1,306	1,110	1,546	1,334	1,298	1,320	1,455	1,341	1,342	1,441	1,328
" 3rd "	1,314	1,300	1,113	1,546	1,332	1,310	1,308	1,445	1,329	1,303	1,450	1,316
" 4th "	1,304	1,298	1,102	1,538	1,311	1,301	1,308	1,458	1,340	1,291	1,431	1,311

QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	872	..	..	2,079	2,015	1,638	1,002	1,903	1,983	2,251	1,566	..
" 1921 ..	1,992	1,867	1,926	1,844	1,492	1,427	1,441	1,470	1,398	1,604	1,641	1,448
Year 1923 ..	1,926	1,441	1,433	1,344	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,385	1,441	1,408	1,567	1,394
" 1924 ..	1,924	1,445	1,421	1,269	1,413	1,305	1,442	1,409	1,380	1,425	1,471	1,442
" 1925 ..	1,925	1,369	1,377	1,100	1,368	1,345	1,440	1,409	1,380	1,625	1,617	1,470
" 1926 ..	1,926	1,337	1,398	1,410	1,162	1,464	1,440	1,356	1,356	1,625	1,617	1,470
" 1927 ..	1,927	1,280	1,380	1,358	1,102	1,465	1,445	1,315	1,383	1,347	1,600	1,628
" 1928 ..	1,253	1,343	1,340	1,223	1,405	1,273	1,443	1,412	1,342	1,593	1,454	1,441
" 1929 ..	1,251	1,383	1,289	1,461	1,265	1,265	1,464	1,420	1,398	1,337	1,592	1,430
1929 1st Qtr.	1,255	1,381	1,297	1,092	1,460	1,267	1,424	1,398	1,337	1,595	1,432	1,431
" 2nd "	1,253	1,402	1,308	1,100	1,463	1,269	1,419	1,386	1,338	1,592	1,446	1,417
" 3rd "	1,253	1,387	1,288	1,086	1,463	1,265	1,419	1,386	1,337	1,592	1,446	1,406
" 4th "	1,245	1,400	1,265	1,082	1,456	1,258	1,382	1,379	1,315	1,576	1,435	1,382

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												
Period.	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avege, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 ..	926	1,824	1,832	1,928	1,751	1,693	1,094	1,892	2,214	2,022	1,863	1,994
" 1921 ..	1,634	1,512	1,553	1,444	1,444	1,400	1,634	1,548	1,457	1,457	1,457	1,653
Year 1923 ..	1,500	1,517	1,558	1,459	1,319	1,304	1,638	1,613	1,417	1,372	1,579	1,710
" 1924 ..	1,540	1,509	1,525	1,376	1,310	1,358	1,520	1,438	1,378	1,349	1,669	1,997
" 1925 ..	1,341	1,502	1,268	1,347	1,309	1,325	1,425	1,387	1,357	1,622	1,487	1,339
" 1926 ..	1,330	1,344	1,405	1,239	1,282	1,336	1,356	1,456	1,422	1,382	1,334	1,317
" 1927 ..	1,332	1,362	1,408	1,285	1,281	1,296	1,367	1,449	1,470	1,403	1,456	1,329
" 1928 ..	1,357	1,505	1,275	1,281	1,296	1,367	1,449	1,445	1,436	1,414	1,607	1,444
" 1929 ..	1,357	1,498	1,285	1,281	1,296	1,367	1,449	1,445	1,436	1,414	1,649	1,444
1929 1st Qtr.	1,350	1,499	1,281	1,299	1,313	1,362	1,450	1,476	1,398	1,389	1,617	1,557
" 2nd "	1,360	1,512	1,290	1,281	1,311	1,371	1,478	1,487	1,389	1,396	1,617	1,459
" 3rd "	1,361	1,517	1,275	1,291	1,312	1,374	1,478	1,487	1,387	1,396	1,617	1,459
" 4th "	1,356	1,494	1,252	1,276	1,290	1,365	1,449	1,470	1,380	1,444	1,597	1,441

(a) Base.												
Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.	1,379	1,380	1,381	1,382	1,383	1,384	1,385	1,386	1,387	1,388	1,389	1,390

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov. 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,022	.	.	.	.	.	971	.	.	.	.	.
1921 ..	1,348	1,328	1,471	1,270	1,321	1,350	1,364	1,277	1,352	1,379	1,175	1,355
Year 1923 ..	1,364	1,242	1,438	1,226	1,264	1,353	1,316	1,233	1,259	1,285	1,183	1,308
" 1924 ..	1,358	1,253	1,432	1,221	1,262	1,349	1,342	1,256	1,261	1,279	1,173	1,332
" 1925 ..	1,333	1,210	1,426	1,218	1,238	1,324	1,329	1,246	1,262	1,277	1,162	1,320
" 1926 ..	1,362	1,249	1,434	1,209	1,236	1,350	1,324	1,246	1,261	1,267	1,159	1,315
" 1927 ..	1,400	1,274	1,427	1,210	1,234	1,386	1,321	1,246	1,261	1,260	1,156	1,312
" 1928 ..	1,399	1,272	1,409	1,201	1,239	1,385	1,324	1,244	1,261	1,258	1,150	1,314
" 1929 ..	1,396	1,264	1,402	1,202	1,235	1,382	1,317	1,238	1,261	1,258	1,148	1,308
1929 1st Qtr.	1,397	1,267	1,400	1,203	1,234	1,383	1,321	1,242	1,262	1,259	1,148	1,311
" 2nd "	1,398	1,268	1,397	1,203	1,234	1,383	1,317	1,240	1,261	1,260	1,145	1,308
" 3rd "	1,395	1,267	1,398	1,203	1,231	1,381	1,316	1,240	1,260	1,257	1,148	1,307
" 4th "	1,395	1,255	1,412	1,200	1,242	1,380	1,315	1,231	1,259	1,257	1,149	1,306
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	971	.	.	.	.	.	1,028	.	.	.	.	.
1921 ..	1,261	1,273	1,338	1,347	1,320	1,279	1,379	1,423	1,422	1,378	1,336	1,383
Year 1923 ..	1,247	1,239	1,247	1,296	1,261	1,249	1,370	1,361	1,358	1,312	1,314	1,368
" 1924 ..	1,252	1,245	1,238	1,301	1,224	1,251	1,371	1,359	1,365	1,335	1,368	1,369
" 1925 ..	1,246	1,268	1,222	1,286	1,240	1,247	1,370	1,343	1,371	1,320	1,360	1,368
" 1926 ..	1,240	1,270	1,222	1,280	1,227	1,242	1,370	1,332	1,360	1,309	1,363	1,368
" 1927 ..	1,250	1,266	1,227	1,304	1,238	1,251	1,365	1,329	1,357	1,304	1,352	1,362
" 1928 ..	1,249	1,268	1,224	1,297	1,237	1,250	1,371	1,330	1,356	1,321	1,342	1,368
" 1929 ..	1,248	1,267	1,216	1,296	1,231	1,248	1,373	1,325	1,348	1,318	1,328	1,369
1929 1st Qtr.	1,249	1,266	1,219	1,297	1,231	1,249	1,369	1,327	1,359	1,319	1,335	1,366
" 2nd "	1,248	1,266	1,219	1,297	1,230	1,248	1,367	1,328	1,352	1,318	1,326	1,364
" 3rd "	1,248	1,268	1,213	1,298	1,231	1,248	1,376	1,323	1,342	1,299	1,326	1,371
" 4th "	1,248	1,266	1,211	1,293	1,232	1,247	1,379	1,324	1,338	1,317	1,325	1,374
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,041	.	.	.	.	.	934	.	.	.	.	1,000a ..
1921 ..	1,374	1,375	1,357	1,304	1,471	1,374	1,245	1,315	1,257	1,282	1,280	1,271
Year 1923 ..	1,344	1,302	1,251	1,240	1,401	1,336	1,243	1,255	1,141	1,143	1,236	1,287
" 1924 ..	1,326	1,309	1,278	1,249	1,395	1,323	1,246	1,248	1,147	1,121	1,088	1,231
" 1925 ..	1,313	1,304	1,251	1,249	1,350	1,310	1,224	1,240	1,132	1,133	1,098	1,215
" 1926 ..	1,308	1,295	1,245	1,250	1,306	1,304	1,209	1,223	1,123	1,124	1,096	1,201
" 1927 ..	1,306	1,298	1,238	1,252	1,310	1,303	1,200	1,226	1,118	1,144	1,106	1,198
" 1928 ..	1,317	1,306	1,240	1,246	1,310	1,313	1,208	1,215	1,115	1,143	1,102	1,199
" 1929 ..	1,319	1,293	1,242	1,243	1,351	1,313	1,208	1,213	1,114	1,142	1,107	1,198
1929 1st Qtr.	1,319	1,286	1,244	1,243	1,350	1,313	1,209	1,215	1,114	1,142	1,110	1,200
" 2nd "	1,319	1,296	1,242	1,244	1,350	1,314	1,209	1,213	1,114	1,142	1,109	1,345
" 3rd "	1,319	1,295	1,241	1,242	1,349	1,314	1,209	1,212	1,114	1,143	1,108	1,345
" 4th "	1,318	1,296	1,241	1,243	1,353	1,313	1,208	1,211	1,115	1,140	1,102	1,344

(a) Base.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, Nov., 1914, base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,036	..	..	..	..	..	976	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,523	1,515	1,419	1,504	1,379	1,516	1,460	1,443	1,458	1,483	1,504	1,460
Year 1923 ..	1,488	1,444	1,394	1,490	1,345	1,481	1,460	1,344	1,364	1,405	1,391	1,450
" 1924 ..	1,458	1,408	1,384	1,511	1,334	1,450	1,420	1,304	1,312	1,358	1,397	1,409
" 1925 ..	1,478	1,435	1,414	1,498	1,361	1,472	1,432	1,330	1,328	1,383	1,371	1,422
" 1926 ..	1,503	1,470	1,438	1,527	1,423	1,498	1,453	1,357	1,431	1,377	1,444	..
" 1927 ..	1,498	1,478	1,455	1,546	1,385	1,495	1,441	1,341	1,368	1,433	1,376	1,433
" 1928 ..	1,516	1,475	1,452	1,563	1,403	1,510	1,444	1,352	1,363	1,415	1,360	1,436
" 1929 ..	1,561	1,496	1,481	1,612	1,425	1,553	1,481	1,393	1,411	1,426	1,397	1,472
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,560	1,502	1,473	1,603	1,438	1,552	1,478	1,385	1,407	1,436	1,375	1,469
" 2nd ..	1,555	1,493	1,477	1,608	1,421	1,548	1,482	1,386	1,408	1,425	1,379	1,473
" 3rd ..	1,563	1,493	1,481	1,614	1,413	1,554	1,480	1,397	1,414	1,421	1,411	1,472
" 4th ..	1,568	1,495	1,494	1,623	1,429	1,559	1,481	1,405	1,420	1,421	1,423	1,473
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	889	..	..	..	..	..	1,018	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,344	1,381	1,415	1,491	1,447	1,370	1,440	1,452	1,492	1,497	1,379	1,444
Year 1923 ..	1,343	1,309	1,287	1,324	1,325	1,334	1,467	1,385	1,362	1,353	1,360	1,457
" 1924 ..	1,332	1,296	1,269	1,314	1,303	1,322	1,476	1,352	1,372	1,330	1,410	1,466
" 1925 ..	1,344	1,337	1,320	1,304	1,314	1,339	1,496	1,358	1,411	1,363	1,475	1,485
" 1926 ..	1,383	1,375	1,378	1,346	1,384	1,381	1,493	1,488	1,392	1,479	1,484	..
" 1927 ..	1,344	1,330	1,352	1,336	1,376	1,343	1,482	1,356	1,412	1,376	1,489	1,473
" 1928 ..	1,334	1,319	1,314	1,346	1,331	1,332	1,495	1,349	1,397	1,379	1,480	1,483
" 1929 ..	1,344	1,333	1,316	1,367	1,354	1,341	1,509	1,373	1,426	1,401	1,518	1,499
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,354	1,332	1,329	1,381	1,361	1,352	1,514	1,375	1,427	1,395	1,518	1,503
" 2nd ..	1,342	1,326	1,314	1,363	1,346	1,339	1,516	1,363	1,421	1,398	1,512	1,504
" 3rd ..	1,338	1,328	1,312	1,371	1,351	1,336	1,512	1,375	1,426	1,406	1,521	1,502
" 4th ..	1,341	1,344	1,310	1,353	1,359	1,339	1,496	1,378	1,428	1,405	1,522	1,487
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX NUMBERS.					
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Hobart.	Launderston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 ..	1,029	..	..	..	..	999	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
" 1921 ..	1,467	1,526	1,499	1,520	1,537	1,484	1,556	1,552	1,459	1,316	1,501	1,538
Year 1923 ..	1,422	1,464	1,404	1,400	1,478	1,427	1,517	1,433	1,413	1,391	1,409	1,479
" 1924 ..	1,430	1,468	1,410	1,430	1,473	1,434	1,529	1,433	1,409	1,388	1,485	1,436
" 1925 ..	1,446	1,468	1,467	1,433	1,494	1,450	1,496	1,408	1,385	1,369	1,423	1,458
" 1926 ..	1,444	1,458	1,452	1,423	1,472	1,446	1,506	1,416	1,394	1,380	1,392	1,466
" 1927 ..	1,433	1,433	1,437	1,401	1,469	1,433	1,453	1,387	1,362	1,346	1,357	1,422
" 1928 ..	1,472	1,449	1,460	1,401	1,498	1,469	1,425	1,393	1,369	1,323	1,360	1,407
" 1929 ..	1,493	1,502	1,487	1,423	1,529	1,493	1,456	1,408	1,405	1,380	1,414	1,493
1929 1st Qtr. ..	1,494	1,493	1,483	1,414	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,408	1,395	1,363	1,414	1,436
" 2nd ..	1,508	1,523	1,508	1,431	1,533	1,508	1,453	1,404	1,388	1,362	1,409	1,431
" 3rd ..	1,495	1,519	1,492	1,433	1,538	1,497	1,453	1,400	1,417	1,395	1,408	1,503
" 4th ..	1,475	1,470	1,466	1,416	1,519	1,474	1,459	1,419	1,421	1,400	1,426	1,493

(a) Basis of Table.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year will relate, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33). The results of succeeding investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. **Results—1927 to 1929.**—The results of the investigation in November, 1929, are set out in the tables on the following pages, compared with the particulars recorded during the two previous years. Aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5-rooms are shown for each year for each town. The index-number 1,773 (see page 44), represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses; 1,634 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1929. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 1,133 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only for November, 1929. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the average weighted expenditure for the 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,773, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,795; while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,647, compared with an expenditure of 1,634 on the average for 200 towns.

The change made in Report No. 13 in the basis on which the index-numbers were computed is continued in this issue. Previously the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses for the 150 towns in each year was taken as base. In the tables on the following pages the same base is taken as in the tables referring to 30 towns and 6 capital cities, i.e., the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing in the 6 capital cities in 1911 is made equal to 1,000.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1927, 1928, and 1929, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1927. November.			1928. November.			1929. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sydney . . .	1,129	1,673	1,790	1,072	1,630	1,776	1,186	1,751	1,897
Newcastle . . .	1,103	1,637	1,793	1,058	1,542	1,767	1,159	1,649	1,852
Broken Hill . . .	1,300	1,663	1,775	1,239	1,606	1,724	1,406	1,772	1,892
Goulburn . . .	1,111	1,650	1,827	1,082	1,648	1,778	1,200	1,801	1,939
Bathurst . . .	1,057	1,440	1,516	1,019	1,401	1,505	1,140	1,519	1,616
Albury . . .	1,087	1,804	1,975	1,063	1,754	1,914	1,161	1,822	1,962
Armidale . . .	1,058	1,522	1,624	1,031	1,513	1,590	1,127	1,603	1,701
Ballina . . .	1,118	1,604	1,699	1,113	1,607	1,733	1,191	1,684	1,809
Bega . . .	1,122	1,461	1,536	1,097	1,419	1,530	1,181	1,506	1,622
Berry . . .	1,182	1,537	1,656	1,090	1,445	1,550	1,175	1,504	1,635
Blackheath . . .	1,232	1,657	1,795	1,230	1,675	1,800	1,272	1,733	1,812
Bourke . . .	1,289	1,533	1,599	1,287	1,550	1,613	1,374	1,611	1,684
Bowral . . .	1,119	1,765	1,831	1,090	1,723	1,814	1,219	1,794	1,956
Casino . . .	1,106	1,550	1,759	1,086	1,532	1,771	1,164	1,690	1,836
Cessnock . . .	1,109	1,652	1,718	1,075	1,568	1,634	1,164	1,503	1,576
Cobar . . .	1,329	1,438	1,487	1,231	1,363	1,428	1,312	1,510	1,549
Cooma . . .	1,233	1,542	1,741	1,133	1,463	1,672	1,256	1,599	1,816
Coomamble . . .	1,214	1,558	1,682	1,121	1,485	1,611	1,250	1,614	1,753
Cootamundra . . .	1,130	1,624	1,821	1,049	1,548	1,782	1,166	1,712	1,866
Corrimal . . .	1,106	1,455	1,567	1,096	1,539	1,671	1,159	1,613	1,751
Cowra . . .	1,106	1,633	1,657	1,081	1,610	1,687	1,189	1,680	1,817
Cronulla . . .	1,144	1,675	1,844	1,128	1,644	1,817	1,275	1,827	1,998
Deniliquin . . .	1,030	1,471	1,583	1,098	1,480	1,625	1,208	1,583	1,734
Dubbo . . .	1,158	1,709	1,791	1,139	1,760	1,834	1,196	1,854	1,941
Forbes . . .	1,123	1,684	1,822	1,055	1,601	1,804	1,196	1,781	1,990
Gulgandra . . .	1,203	1,532	1,611	1,184	1,477	1,546	1,268	1,643	1,692
Glen Innes . . .	1,029	1,431	1,569	1,007	1,414	1,575	1,112	1,546	1,697
Grafton . . .	1,060	1,561	1,718	993	1,467	1,649	1,060	1,546	1,705
Grenfell . . .	1,076	1,499	1,668	1,065	1,473	1,674	1,173	1,568	1,766
Griffith . . .	1,254	2,175	2,406	1,161	2,083	2,313	1,293	2,214	2,444
Gulgong . . .	1,162	1,432	1,527	1,121	1,417	1,490	1,207	1,512	1,622
Gunnedah . . .	1,127	1,512	1,658	1,046	1,445	1,593	1,131	1,567	1,684
Hay . . .	1,136	1,514	1,704	1,164	1,545	1,765	1,273	1,677	1,871
Inverell . . .	1,122	1,561	1,639	1,108	1,569	1,645	1,155	1,682	1,737
Junee . . .	1,123	1,781	1,787	1,095	1,770	1,806	1,205	1,869	1,896
Katoomba . . .	1,159	1,797	1,938	1,160	1,752	1,904	1,250	1,848	1,980
Kempsey . . .	1,106	1,599	1,691	1,068	1,539	1,639	1,037	1,517	1,607
Kirra . . .	1,145	1,507	1,606	1,152	1,514	1,614	1,211	1,612	1,724
Kurri Kurri . . .	1,150	1,819	1,873	1,108	1,497	1,588	1,163	1,510	1,603
Leeton . . .	1,216	1,890	1,973	1,190	1,908	1,980	1,284	2,003	2,060
Lismore . . .	1,101	1,561	1,703	1,085	1,604	1,766	1,111	1,676	1,837
Lithgow . . .	1,093	1,543	1,627	1,094	1,531	1,610	1,196	1,643	1,716
Maitland . . .	1,090	1,567	1,690	1,026	1,450	1,567	1,142	1,504	1,609
Moree . . .	1,155	1,666	1,917	1,149	1,617	1,872	1,243	1,712	1,973
Moss Vale . . .	1,126	1,701	1,797	1,086	1,652	1,751	1,191	1,787	1,868
Mudgee . . .	1,143	1,582	1,680	1,108	1,626	1,720	1,196	1,701	1,802
Narrabri . . .	1,163	1,557	1,712	1,089	1,519	1,666	1,205	1,658	1,799
Farranderia . . .	1,123	1,627	1,855	1,122	1,677	1,766	1,205	1,730	1,961
Nowra . . .	1,180	1,628	1,703	1,135	1,586	1,661	1,198	1,659	1,761
Orange . . .	1,082	1,619	1,746	1,067	1,643	1,771	1,147	1,700	1,873
Parkes . . .	1,132	1,685	1,855	1,077	1,630	1,758	1,213	1,761	1,912
Penrith . . .	1,069	1,509	1,634	1,098	1,545	1,624	1,145	1,592	1,698
Port Kembla . . .	1,166	1,655	1,764	1,137	1,699	1,821	1,216	1,777	1,920
Portland . . .	1,151	1,602	1,714	1,112	1,550	1,658	1,234	1,641	1,763
Queanbeyan . . .	1,169	1,827	1,956	1,141	1,600	1,700	1,235	1,690	1,781
Quirindi . . .	1,103	1,458	1,649	1,075	1,420	1,599	1,169	1,493	1,686
Richmond . . .	1,116	1,521	1,669	1,034	1,478	1,626	1,140	1,535	1,732
Scorne . . .	1,064	1,497	1,574	1,050	1,488	1,636	1,077	1,537	1,675
Singleton . . .	1,177	1,539	1,621	1,096	1,508	1,611	1,148	1,543	1,684
Tamworth . . .	1,053	1,464	1,633	1,006	1,430	1,614	1,109	1,537	1,725
Taree . . .	1,184	1,610	1,827	1,103	1,621	1,772	1,149	1,682	1,833
Temora . . .	1,136	1,712	1,843	1,120	1,664	1,827	1,222	1,782	1,918
Tenterfield . . .	1,157	1,544	1,582	1,132	1,548	1,581	1,199	1,642	1,673
Tumut . . .	1,133	1,626	1,725	1,046	1,526	1,671	1,136	1,639	1,778
Ulmarra . . .	1,088	1,450	1,549	1,045	1,407	1,538	1,126	1,508	1,653
Wagga Wagga . . .	1,066	1,770	1,800	1,056	1,786	1,794	1,182	1,911	1,923

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

	State and Town.	1927. November.			1928. November.			1929. November.		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
New South Wales—contd.			Food and Groceries only.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.		Food, Groceries, and Rent of 6-Roomed Houses.		Food and Groceries only.	
Walcha	1,078	1,440	1,621	1,048	1,463	1,618	1,198	1,666	1,758
Wellington	1,111	1,492	1,645	1,058	1,415	1,577	1,237	1,598	1,704
Weston	1,196	1,603	1,656	1,077	1,538	1,582	1,157	1,618	1,684
Windsor	1,141	1,602	1,766	1,077	1,558	1,703	1,142	1,622	1,767
Wollongong	1,147	1,706	1,782	1,117	1,665	1,698	1,173	1,724	1,785
Wyalong	1,171	1,615	1,654	1,135	1,530	1,595	1,236	1,631	1,697
Yass	1,149	1,593	1,724	1,127	1,593	1,749	1,247	1,765	1,896
Young	1,057	1,582	1,643	1,056	1,632	1,701	1,204	1,769	1,862
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns)	1,129	1,656	1,776	1,078	1,613	1,757	1,187	1,727	1,871
Victoria—										
Melbourne	1,036	1,573	1,728	968	1,518	1,684	1,084	1,647	1,795
Bellarat	1,040	1,316	1,485	1,002	1,297	1,491	1,127	1,440	1,624
Bendigo	1,049	1,426	1,574	1,002	1,375	1,507	1,130	1,503	1,651
Geelong	1,027	1,560	1,655	984	1,495	1,610	1,099	1,572	1,691
Warrnambool	1,007	1,424	1,584	961	1,377	1,538	1,103	1,537	1,698
Ararat	1,175	1,543	1,674	1,088	1,494	1,614	1,161	1,551	1,695
Bacchus Marsh	1,013	1,467	1,573	1,033	1,494	1,573	1,153	1,613	1,688
Bairnsdale	1,091	1,486	1,651	1,049	1,427	1,600	1,167	1,528	1,732
Beechworth	1,102	1,407	1,447	1,047	1,333	1,382	1,178	1,481	1,517
Benalla	1,076	1,427	1,488	1,057	1,433	1,504	1,151	1,546	1,592
Camp收down	1,072	1,445	1,587	1,056	1,411	1,575	1,135	1,549	1,705
Casterston	1,064	1,453	1,565	1,032	1,438	1,541	1,113	1,508	1,639
Castlemaine	1,079	1,334	1,481	1,002	1,252	1,425	1,108	1,397	1,527
Colac	1,025	1,558	1,685	1,009	1,568	1,696	1,102	1,683	1,771
Creswick	1,055	1,186	1,249	1,006	1,131	1,190	1,115	1,234	1,293
Daylesford	1,040	1,369	1,435	1,034	1,363	1,429	1,076	1,372	1,438
Dunolly	1,055	1,206	1,272	1,023	1,194	1,234	1,118	1,272	1,361
Echuca	1,091	1,483	1,634	1,017	1,433	1,593	1,113	1,548	1,715
Euroa	1,103	1,422	1,586	1,083	1,427	1,590	1,156	1,504	1,666
Hamilton	1,082	1,523	1,630	1,033	1,455	1,646	1,162	1,633	1,774
Healesville	1,054	1,423	1,482	1,039	1,377	1,503	1,173	1,504	1,594
Horsham	1,139	1,687	1,846	1,117	1,644	1,832	1,218	1,731	1,885
Kerang	1,096	1,629	1,820	1,001	1,582	1,714	1,155	1,748	1,879
Koroit	1,038	1,321	1,377	1,008	1,298	1,368	1,102	1,382	1,448
Korumburra	1,118	1,579	1,677	1,038	1,476	1,580	1,153	1,614	1,679
Kyneton	1,057	1,425	1,501	1,019	1,387	1,468	1,122	1,458	1,583
Lilydale	1,088	1,450	1,648	1,025	1,404	1,563	1,179	1,567	1,732
Maffra	1,031	1,632	1,722	981	1,559	1,639	1,106	1,671	1,763
Maldon	1,066	1,222	1,284	1,040	1,185	1,238	1,124	1,279	1,325
Maryborough	1,097	1,369	1,477	1,055	1,350	1,472	1,160	1,524	1,623
Mildura	1,136	1,757	1,906	1,106	1,698	1,873	1,217	1,843	2,000
Morwell	1,120	1,638	1,783	1,045	1,554	1,685	1,115	1,628	1,723
Nhill	1,116	1,589	1,688	1,089	1,582	1,697	1,248	1,748	1,906
Orbost	1,093	1,476	1,751	1,088	1,494	1,733	1,182	1,560	1,757
Portland	1,081	1,394	1,522	1,047	1,376	1,474	1,162	1,475	1,656
Port Fairy	1,062	1,391	1,470	1,035	1,347	1,424	1,109	1,409	1,507
St. Arnaud	1,188	1,586	1,813	1,107	1,462	1,699	1,206	1,535	1,812
Sale	1,021	1,409	1,588	984	1,342	1,545	1,110	1,450	1,661
Seymour	1,135	1,497	1,543	1,105	1,433	1,532	1,186	1,581	1,673
Shepparton	1,082	1,615	1,789	1,022	1,582	1,756	1,172	1,785	1,874
Stawell	1,169	1,485	1,632	1,132	1,459	1,602	1,232	1,550	1,721
Swan Hill	1,125	1,757	1,889	1,074	1,732	1,837	1,139	1,819	1,929
Terang	1,066	1,459	1,581	1,023	1,417	1,536	1,137	1,480	1,683
Traralgon	1,037	1,454	1,604	1,011	1,450	1,597	1,082	1,489	1,643
Wangaratta	1,120	1,585	1,697	1,087	1,511	1,630	1,195	1,636	1,832
Warracknabeal	1,076	1,636	1,699	1,067	1,587	1,743	1,210	1,676	1,888
Warragul	1,062	1,608	1,743	994	1,496	1,672	1,075	1,573	1,746
Wonthaggi	1,105	1,488	1,611	1,023	1,404	1,568	1,088	1,468	1,614
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns)	1,043	1,550	1,700	981	1,497	1,658	1,096	1,623	1,770
Queensland—										
Brisbane	1,004	1,389	1,553	997	1,392	1,528	1,010	1,409	1,542
Toowoomba	968	1,291	1,444	948	1,252	1,419	1,010	1,310	1,475
Rockhampton	1,052	1,362	1,482	1,046	1,331	1,449	1,074	1,355	1,474
Charters Towers	1,200	1,481	1,542	1,163	1,510	1,598	1,122	1,521	1,561

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1927. November.			1928. November.			1929. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5- Roomed Houses.
Queensland—continued.									
Warwick ..	1,026	1,370	1,509	998	1,344	1,409	1,042	1,392	1,452
Ayr ..	1,170	1,631	1,762	1,183	1,643	1,775	1,197	1,688	1,771
Barcaldine ..	1,249	1,545	1,663	1,253	1,582	1,678	1,265	1,669	1,728
Bowen ..	1,139	1,528	1,656	1,136	1,531	1,697	1,197	1,592	1,731
Bundaberg ..	1,032	1,363	1,416	1,030	1,329	1,441	1,011	1,384	1,478
Calms ..	1,174	1,731	1,870	1,115	1,656	1,773	1,192	1,766	1,904
Charleville ..	1,154	1,631	1,771	1,139	1,578	1,812	1,181	1,604	1,839
Chillagoe ..	1,225	1,489	1,541	1,236	1,499	1,552	1,279	1,542	1,595
Cloncurry ..	1,231	1,616	1,729	1,253	1,648	1,779	1,310	1,705	1,836
Cooktown ..	1,147	1,239	1,323	1,193	1,286	1,351	1,249	1,446	1,499
Cunnamulla ..	1,235	1,695	1,761	1,186	1,647	1,706	1,251	1,711	1,803
Dalby ..	1,011	1,350	1,449	1,009	1,362	1,454	1,099	1,415	1,570
Gayndah ..	1,059	1,323	1,454	1,142	1,438	1,537	1,161	1,477	1,556
Gladstone ..	1,040	1,303	1,435	1,052	1,341	1,440	1,105	1,414	1,499
Goondiwindi ..	1,092	1,473	1,566	1,094	1,501	1,574	1,187	1,608	1,648
Gympie ..	1,044	1,373	1,489	1,074	1,412	1,528	1,100	1,464	1,525
Hughenden ..	1,245	1,738	1,870	1,239	1,719	1,844	1,287	1,748	1,868
Innisfail ..	1,266	1,885	2,046	1,255	1,848	2,054	1,328	1,940	2,118
Ipswich ..	1,033	1,339	1,487	1,069	1,394	1,524	1,027	1,357	1,457
Longreach ..	1,252	1,613	1,772	1,228	1,561	1,762	1,266	1,575	1,776
Mackay ..	1,086	1,590	1,694	1,103	1,637	1,730	1,147	1,707	1,851
Maryborough ..	1,009	1,285	1,437	1,050	1,319	1,461	1,100	1,418	1,619
Mount Morgan ..	1,100	1,258	1,284	1,111	1,243	1,295	1,189	1,321	1,387
Nambour ..	1,080	1,441	1,586	1,088	1,470	1,572	1,120	1,485	1,610
Roma ..	1,053	1,416	1,571	1,091	1,459	1,610	1,145	1,531	1,705
Stanthorpe ..	1,015	1,337	1,528	1,036	1,395	1,517	1,135	1,531	1,595
Townsville ..	1,186	1,872	1,771	1,191	1,877	1,763	1,158	1,631	1,730
Winton ..	1,236	1,719	1,798	1,265	1,725	1,822	1,286	1,746	1,834
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	1,042	1,412	1,555	1,040	1,415	1,542	1,057	1,439	1,564
South Australia—									
Adelaide ..	1,079	1,567	1,702	997	1,509	1,673	1,124	1,619	1,740
Kadina, etc. ..	1,116	1,370	1,462	1,098	1,326	1,422	1,235	1,432	1,475
Port Pirie ..	1,109	1,490	1,594	1,073	1,452	1,564	1,198	1,569	1,675
Mount Gambier ..	1,063	1,310	1,413	1,023	1,279	1,381	1,102	1,360	1,465
Peterborough ..	1,158	1,568	1,655	1,161	1,572	1,656	1,258	1,664	1,780
Freeling ..	1,063	1,424	1,490	1,063	1,392	1,507	1,112	1,441	1,556
Gawler ..	1,052	1,395	1,480	1,040	1,364	1,471	1,134	1,428	1,520
Kapunda ..	1,062	1,266	1,326	1,007	1,204	1,277	1,172	1,418	1,435
Kooringa ..	1,090	1,419	1,485	1,060	1,389	1,455	1,164	1,493	1,559
Millicent ..	961	1,317	1,402	965	1,340	1,402	1,052	1,477	1,559
Murray Bridge ..	1,113	1,508	1,661	1,036	1,456	1,560	1,128	1,506	1,618
Port Augusta ..	1,210	1,586	1,642	1,243	1,630	1,710	1,323	1,710	1,790
Quorn ..	1,115	1,480	1,503	1,060	1,391	1,445	1,287	1,561	1,654
Victor Harbour ..	1,078	1,604	1,802	1,034	1,561	1,758	1,153	1,734	1,898
Renmark ..	1,191	1,651	1,743	1,207	1,657	1,800	1,287	1,780	1,923
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	1,083	1,545	1,673	1,011	1,492	1,645	1,136	1,601	1,717
Western Australia—									
Perth and Fremantle ..	1,052	1,516	1,649	1,126	1,593	1,718	1,095	1,567	1,721
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,188	1,495	1,564	1,271	1,582	1,652	1,279	1,580	1,657
Northam ..	1,157	1,626	1,750	1,196	1,642	1,795	1,186	1,619	1,803
Bunbury ..	1,179	1,535	1,636	1,201	1,541	1,665	1,229	1,566	1,677
Geraldton ..	1,172	1,610	1,777	1,162	1,659	1,839	1,198	1,678	1,881
Albany ..	1,193	1,518	1,597	1,282	1,611	1,693	1,195	1,513	1,618
Beverley ..	1,174	1,453	1,536	1,199	1,480	1,548	1,187	1,483	1,549
Bridgetown ..	1,220	1,592	1,647	1,272	1,622	1,667	1,266	1,649	1,693
Broome ..	1,380	1,963	2,104	1,390	1,926	2,015	1,456	1,932	2,114
Carnarvon ..	1,327	1,821	1,985	1,321	1,795	1,963	1,347	1,808	1,956
Collie ..	1,237	1,723	1,764	1,244	1,704	1,764	1,234	1,712	1,817
Greenbushes ..	1,247	1,445	1,497	1,266	1,477	1,529	1,234	1,477	1,550
Katanning ..	1,088	1,444	1,548	1,154	1,502	1,614	1,173	1,565	1,745
Leonora and Gwalla ..	1,336	1,546	1,577	1,369	1,568	1,632	1,412	1,609	1,675
Meekatharra ..	1,385	1,648	1,714	1,367	1,630	1,715	1,378	1,642	1,734
Narrogin ..	1,131	1,671	1,789	1,185	1,759	1,843	1,173	1,711	1,826
Wagin ..	1,093	1,428	1,537	1,182	1,544	1,636	1,124	1,535	1,606
York ..	1,061	1,427	1,529	1,124	1,460	1,562	1,130	1,466	1,568
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,087	1,525	1,648	1,155	1,596	1,713	1,132	1,576	1,719

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1927. November.			1928. November			1929. November.					
	Food and Groceries only.			Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.			Food and Groceries only.			Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4- Roomed Houses.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Tasmania—												
Hobart ..	1,025	1,506	1,666	1,016	1,487	1,658	1,096	1,573	1,712			
Launceston ..	1,011	1,417	1,574	982	1,386	1,573	1,087	1,492	1,692			
Burnie ..	1,052	1,473	1,600	1,047	1,496	1,596	1,163	1,586	1,731			
Devonport ..	1,015	1,455	1,527	1,016	1,430	1,460	1,116	1,565	1,603			
Queenstown ..	1,150	1,430	1,440	1,130	1,394	1,407	1,215	1,527	1,557			
Beaconsfield ..	1,009	1,114	1,140	989	1,094	1,120	1,052	1,144	1,183			
Campbelltown ..	1,045	1,236	1,281	975	1,163	1,212	1,079	1,266	1,315			
Deloraine ..	978	1,320	1,373	953	1,295	1,348	1,019	1,393	1,440			
Franklin ..	1,021	1,231	1,284	1,024	1,235	1,288	1,118	1,328	1,381			
New Norfolk ..	998	1,333	1,406	995	1,317	1,403	1,067	1,382	1,461			
Scottsdale ..	986	1,284	1,359	980	1,265	1,379	1,084	1,374	1,466			
Ulverstone ..	1,026	1,335	1,460	1,000	1,315	1,421	1,080	1,409	1,511			
Zeehan ..	1,193	1,382	1,427	1,189	1,387	1,430	1,293	1,490	1,523			
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,028	1,455	1,594	1,013	1,434	1,583	1,102	1,529	1,666			
Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns)	1,082	1,570	1,703	1,040	1,536	1,683	1,133	1,634	1,773			

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in columns B and C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing is ascertained. Thus, for November, 1929, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 1084. Subtracting this from 1,647 (column B) gives a difference of 563, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,795 (column C) gives a difference of 711, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. The relative cost of housing can be ascertained similarly for each of the towns included.

3. Comparisons with Quarterly Results.—To determine the accuracy of the figures relating to variations in prices prior to 1912 for the capital cities only, and those since the beginning of 1912 for the 30 towns, the comparisons of the results have been made annually with the results obtained from the investigations covering all towns.

The general closeness of the results is remarkable and indicates that the index-numbers for the capital cities only for the years prior to 1912, and for the 30 towns for 1912 and for subsequent years reflect with a substantial degree of accuracy the variations in retail prices for Australia. The trend in the cost of housing was consistent in the three tabulations, the capital cities showing a slightly lower increase since 1913 than the other groups of towns. During the period November, 1913, to November, 1929, the average cost of food and groceries throughout Australia increased 77 per cent.; the cost of housing increased 63.5 per cent.; and the cost of food, groceries and housing combined increased approximately 71.9 per cent.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices for the years 1913 to 1929 in Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913, the year before the war, being taken as base (= 1,000). These figures are obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations. It must be understood that the figures do not show the relative prices in the various countries, but the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries 1913 to 1929 (Prices in 1913 as Base = 1,000).

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.				GERMANY.			
	Board of Trade.	" Statist."	" Economist."	Official	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT. (CAIRO).	FRANCE.	FINLAND.
Average.												
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	a1,000	1,000	c1,000	e1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	1,000	987	1,271	1,231	1,120	1,490	1,340	1,020	1,398	1,398	1,060	1,060
1915	1,000	1,231	1,271	1,281	1,280	1,490	1,490	1,030	1,382	1,382	1,420	1,420
1916	1,000	1,605	1,595	1,605	1,280	2,060	2,060	1,280	1,882	1,882	1,520	1,520
1917	1,000	2,041	2,061	2,041	1,450	2,840	2,840	1,760	2,616	2,616	1,790	1,790
1918	1,000	2,249	2,265	2,249	1,780	2,920	2,920	2,110	3,392	3,392	2,170	2,170
1919	1,000	2,351	2,419	2,351	1,960	3,400	3,400	2,310	3,562	3,562	4,150	4,150
1920	3,073	2,832	2,953	2,832	2,010	1,520	3,410	3,160	5,094	11,830	14,860	14,860
1921	1,972	1,810	1,824	1,810	1,780	1,502	1,780	1,820	1,730	3,450	12,630	19,110
1922	1,588	1,595	1,541	1,595	1,760	1,455	13,340	1,810	1,700	1,460	3,266	31,820
1923	1,589	1,621	1,518	1,621	b1 240	1,720	1,564	9,970	2,100	1,730	1,320	4,189
1924	1,662	1,662	1,646	1,662	1,360	1,730	1,539	9,970	2,340	1,730	1,430	4,885
1925	1,591	1,609	1,595	1,609	1,360	b1,590	1,594	10,080	f2,100	1,660	1,520	5,498
1926	1,481	1,496	1,444	1,444	1,230	1,480	1,641	9,540	1,630	1,590	1,320	7,026
1927	1,416	1,437	1,442	1,437	1,330	1,480	1,704	9,790	1,530	1,540	1,210	6,172
1928	1,403	1,409	1,419	1,409	1,300	1,450	1,607	9,790	1,530	1,490	1,200	6,196
1929	1,365	1,328	1,344	1,328	1,300	1,410	1,637	9,240	1,500	1,480	1,150	6,104

YEAR.	ITALY.				NORWAY.				POLAND.			
	Camera di Commercio di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	Official.	Official.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	Official.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.
Average.					j	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	k1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914	955	1,090	966	1,455	1,010	1,190	1,410	1,410	1,008	1,474	1,099	1,171
1915	1,171	2,268	1,171	2,268	1,280	1,660	1,660	1,772	1,268	1,382	1,316	1,259
1916	1,485	2,786	1,958	3,964	1,485	2,070	2,070	1,81	1,772	1,528	1,785	1,407
1917	2,359	3,018	2,594	2,848	2,359	2,040	2,210	3,590	1,986	1,778	1,99	1,685
1918	2,004	1,777	2,004	1,777	2,004	1,900	2,220	1,912	1,398	1,889	2,092	1,761
1919	1,759	1,554	1,759	1,554	1,728	1,760	1,730	1,675	1,385	1,749	1,719	1,919
1920	1,991	1,473	2,320	859	1,991	1,720	1,630	1,806	1,411	1,787	1,531	1,579
1921	2,065	1,527	2,680	1,098	1,830	1,620	1,741	1,405	1,733	1,53	1,648	1,287
1922	2,017	1,545	2,530	1,254	1,880	1,610	1,611	1,43	1,405	1,433	1,603	1,276
1923	6,540	1,789	6,540	1,789	6,540	1,812	1,810	1,490	1,445	1,433	1,684	1,563
1924	5,270	1,698	5,270	1,698	5,270	1,188	1,720	1,460	1,422	1,387	1,670	1,527
1925	4,910	1,709	4,910	1,709	4,910	1,198	1,670	1,480	1,446	1,400	1,647	1,506
1926	4,810	1,662	4,810	1,662	4,810	1,134	1,710	1,400	1,412	1,383	1,657	1,491
1927												
1928												
1929												

a June, 1914. b Gold index. c February. d July. e End of year.

g 000,000 omitted. h New series. i Average of eight months.

series from 1913 to 1923, see Labour Report No. 14, p. 138.

j January.

f Official since year 1925.

j For "Ekonomisk Revue"

i Until end 1925, "Lorenz."

2. Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.—The following table gives index-numbers of retail prices, (a) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (b) food only for the month of July in each year from 1914 to 1929, and where available, for December, 1929, the prices for July, 1914 being taken as base (= 1,000). It must be understood, however, that the figures which have been obtained chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries for the Month of July, 1914 to 1929, and December, 1929, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (= 1,000).

(a) COST OF LIVING.

No. of Towns and Localities.	UNITED KINGDOM.		AUSTRIA.		BELGIUM.		BULGARIA.		DENMARK.		FINLAND.		FRANCE.		GERMANY.		ITALY.		LUXEMBOURG.		
	630	Vienna.	59	12	100	21	1,000	d1,060	2,110	d9,640	2,140	f2,380	3,410	1,000	72	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
July 1914	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1915	..	1,250	1,600	..	1,220	1,160	d1,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1917	..	1,800	6,700	..	..	1,550	d2,510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1918	..	2,100	11,600	..	..	1,820	d5,880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1919	..	2,150	25,000	..	12,340	2,110	d9,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1920	..	2,550	51,000	..	18,580	2,620	9,310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921	..	2,220	99,720	1,000	19,190	2,370	12,140	3,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1922	..	1,810	2,637,000	900	26,190	1,990	11,420	3,020	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1923	..	1,710	a760	1,090	24,770	2,040	11,110	3,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1924	..	1,710	860	1,250	28,330	2,140	11,540	3,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1925	..	1,730	970	1,330	30,140	2,190	12,180	3,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1926	..	1,700	b1,030	1,740	28,860	1,840	a1,540	4,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1927	..	1,640	1,060	2,040	27,880	1,760	1,570	5,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1928	..	1,650	1,080	2,050	29,110	1,760	1,610	a1,050	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" 1929	..	1,630	1,120	2,160	a10,860	1,730	1,600	1,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. 1929	..	1,660	1,180	2,280	10,580	1,720	1,590	1,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Towns and Localities.	NORWAY.		POLAND.		SWEDEN.		SWITZERLAND.		BRITISH INDIA.		SOUTH AFRICA.		CANADA.		UNITED STATES.		AUSTRALIA.		NEW ZEALAND.		
	31	Warsaw.	49	34	Bombay.	9	60
July 1914	..	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	c	1,000	1,000	1,000	c	1,000	j	1,000	l	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
" 1915	..	1,170	..	1,150	1,050	1,030	1,051
" 1917	..	1,900	..	1,590	1,220	1,340	1,424
" 1918	..	2,530	..	2,190	2,040	1,490	1,310	1,520	1,744
" 1919	..	2,750	..	2,570	2,220	1,860	1,450	1,660	1,993
" 1920	..	3,070	f111,730	2,700	2,240	1,900	1,790	2,000	2,004
" 1921	..	2,940	257,990	2,360	2,000	1,770	1,620	1,650	1,743	1,474
" 1922	..	2,510	517	1,900	1,640	1,650	1,350	1,560	1,695	1,408
" 1923	..	2,380	632	1,740	1,640	1,530	1,310	1,560	1,732	1,450
" 1924	..	2,490	1,272	1,710	1,690	1,570	1,330	1,530	1,725	1,426
" 1925	..	2,580	1,456	1,760	1,680	1,770	1,330	1,550	1,779	k1,449
" 1926	..	2,200	1,781	1,720	1,620	1,770	1,310	1,570	1,756	1,462
" 1927	..	2,030	1,153	1,690	1,600	1,760	1,310	1,550	1,720	1,454
" 1928	..	1,930	1,226	1,730	1,610	1,650	1,310	1,550	1,713	1,456
" 1929	..	1,800	1,234	1,690	1,610	1,670	1,310	1,560	1,714	1,493
Dec. 1929	..	1,790	1,261	1,700	1,620	1,690	1,290	1,600	1,714	1,493

NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table, are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Luxemburg, exclusive of housing and miscellaneous.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries, &c.—continued.

(b) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

No. of Towns and Localities.	630	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	NETHERLANDS.		
				59	Whole Country.	100	21	Paris.	72	10		
July 1914	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	c n		
" 1915	1,320	..	..	1,280	..	1,200	..	..	..
" 1916	1,610	..	..	1,460	..	1,290	..	..	..
" 1917	2,040	..	..	1,660	..	1,830	..	..	..
" 1918	2,100	..	..	1,870	..	2,060	..	..	..
" 1919	2,170	..	..	2,120	..	2,610	..	..	..
" 1920	2,620	..	..	2,530	10,130	3,730	12,520	..	..
" 1921	2,260	579,000	1,000	13,030	2,360	13,230	3,060	14,910	..		
" 1922	1,750	3,282,360	870	14,300	1,840	11,440	2,970	68,360	1,020		
" 1923	1,650	12,911,000	1,050	9,210	1,880	10,020	3,210	46,510,000	930		
" 1924	1,640	14,362,000	1,240	9,090	2,000	10,520	3,600	g1,316	940		
" 1925	1,680	..	1,330	9,160	2,100	11,450	4,210	1,538	950		
" 1926	1,610	b1,150	1,850	8,760	1,590	a1,440	5,740	1,453	910		
" 1927	1,560	1,220	2,100	9,620	1,530	1,440	5,570	1,568	890		
" 1928	1,560	1,190	2,010	9,430	1,530	1,510	a1,110	1,541	910		
" 1929	1,530	1,230	2,120	9,250	1,490	1,460	1,230	1,557	900		
Dec. 1929	1,570	1,220	2,270	a1,287	1,460	1,420	1,250	1,522	890		
		ITALY.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	BRITISH INDIA.	SOUTH AFRICA.	CANADA.	UNITED STATES.		
No. of Towns and Localities.	Milan.	31	Warsaw.	40	33	Bom-bay.	9	60	51	30	25	Madrid.
July 1914	1,000	1,000	i 1,000	1,000	o 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	c
" 1915	1,230	..	1,230	..	1,070	1,040	980	1,308	1,124	1,080	second quarter.
" 1916	1,510	1,520	..	1,360	..	1,160	1,120	1,090	1,302	1,193	f New series, November, 1927.
" 1917	2,100	2,030	..	1,750	..	1,280	1,530	1,430	1,263	1,280	i Since 1922 "Zloty" prices recalculated—base October, 1926.
" 1918	3,250	2,710	..	2,610	..	1,340	1,730	1,650	1,308	1,393	j December.
" 1919	3,100	2,900	..	3,100	..	1,390	1,840	1,860	1,473	1,459	k Third quarter of year.
" 1920	4,450	3,190	..	2,970	..	1,970	2,240	2,150	1,942	1,677	l From 1915, for month of August.
" 1921	5,060	2,920	456,550	2,320	2,110	1,740	1,390	1,490	1,450	1,612	m For 1921-24, includes fuel and soap, since 1925 exclusive of those items.
" 1922	4,920	2,320	..	744	1,790	1,570	1,600	1,160	1,360	1,390	n Base 1921-25=1,000.
" 1923	4,960	2,180	..	714	1,600	1,660	1,480	1,160	1,350	1,440	o 1st June.
" 1924	5,080	2,480	..	1,391	1,590	1,700	1,510	1,170	1,310	1,400	p Gold index.
" 1925	6,020	2,600	..	1,739	1,690	1,690	1,710	1,200	1,380	1,560	q New series, November, 1927.
" 1926	6,540	1,980	..	2,070	1,560	1,590	1,740	1,170	1,510	1,530	r Yearly average.
" 1927	5,240	1,750	..	1,431	1,510	1,570	1,730	1,190	1,480	1,500	s January.
" 1928	h1,400	1,730	..	1,441	1,570	1,570	1,610	1,160	1,470	1,490	t Since 1924 "Reichsmarks" prices.
" 1929	a1,440	1,570	..	1,392	1,510	1,550	1,630	1,160	1,500	1,550	u Average of second quarter.
Dec. 1929	1,490	1,570	1,435	1,470	1,570	1,670	1,120	1,610	1,540	1,460	v December.

a Gold index.

b New series.

c Yearly average.

d January.

e Average of

second quarter.

f New series, November, 1927.

g Since 1922 "Zloty" prices recalculated—base October, 1926.

h New series, November, 1927.

i Since 1922 "Reichsmarks" prices.

j December.

k Third quarter of year.

l From 1915, for month of August.

m For

n Base 1921-25=1,000.

o 1st June.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour, showing the number of boards authorized and constituted, also those which had and which had not made any award or determination in each State, the number and territorial scope of awards or determinations, and the number of industrial agreements in force, were first compiled to the 31st December, 1913.*

These particulars have from time to time been revised, and have been published in the periodical Labour Bulletins and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1929.

2. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed

The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth Statutes during each of the years 1925 to 1929.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed in each of the Years 1925 to 1929.

State.	1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.								
New South Wales .. .	32	35	151	51	163	33	93	36	55	27
Victoria .. .	67	..	106	74	..	73	..	46
Queensland .. .	105	33	90	27	56	18	34	27	21	16
South Australia .. .	47	5	14	7	15	4	14	4	13	9
Western Australia .. .	4	66	10	37	6	57	19	28	15	29
Tasmania .. .	5	1	7	2	4	..	10	3	4	2
Commonwealth Court .. .	56	42	50	30	34	25	40	30	29	26
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator .. .	4	..	10	..	1	..	6	..	4	..
Total .. .	320	182	438	154	353	137	289	128	187	109

A comparison of the operations of industrial tribunals during the five years 1925 to 1929 shows that during the last year there was a considerable decrease in the number of awards made, and similarly with the number of industrial agreements filed.

The number of awards and determinations made by all tribunals during 1929 was 187, as compared with 289 during the previous year, and the number of industrial agreements filed during 1929 under the provisions of the various Industrial Acts was 109, as against 128 in 1928.

* Information as to the main provisions of the various Acts in force may be found in the Official Year Book No. 16, pages 568 to 571.

All tribunals, including the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, made fewer awards during the year 1929 than during the previous twelve months. Although a lower number of awards and determinations was made the tribunals were actively engaged during the year in determining applications for variations and interpretation of existing awards, determinations and industrial agreements.

The figures in the preceding table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The total variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 295 in 1929, compared with 351 in 1928, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 121, Queensland 39, Western Australia 14, Commonwealth Court 78, Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 35, and South Australia 8. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1929 totalled 109, of which 83 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 26 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

3. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—(i.) *General.*—The following table gives particulars for all States of the number of boards authorized and constituted, and, including operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force in all States at the 31st December, 1913, and at the 31st December, 1929.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1929, was 1,297, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 605. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force has increased by 722 and 204 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, generally speaking, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award.

* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-28, and the Arbitration (Public Services) Act 1920-28.

Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made ; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived perhaps by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken. The specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. No new awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have been made, and the records do not show that they have been superseded or rescinded. Legally, therefore, they are in force. Certain awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information that they have been superseded or rescinded is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1929.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations, and Industrial Agreements in Force, 1913 to 1929.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards Constituted.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force. ^a	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913..	505	501	387	575	401
" " 1915..	573	554	498	663	546
" " 1920..	475	470	440	1,041	972
" " 1925..	575	541	524	1,181	607
" " 1929..	643	588	567	1,297	605

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1929:—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force, 1913 and 1929.

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Industrial and Wages—</i>										
Boards authorized ..	1913	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	1929	..	..	309	185	77	16	54	..	643
Boards which have made Determinations ..	1913	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	1929	..	..	277	169	..	55	15	51	567
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>										
In force ..	1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	1929	166	39	458	178	247	72	86	51	1,297
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i>										
In force ..	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	1929	145	..	113	..	116	29	196	6	605
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Number in force in each State ..	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	1929	..	..	92	116	25	80	32	59	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	1929	..	..	41	59	14	24	11	35	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1929	..	..	36	32	28	29	28	27	..

Information as to the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth has been given in previous Reports and brief reviews have been furnished each year respecting new legislation of an industrial character, as well as information respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1929.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—In pursuance of section 14 of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended, the Court of Industrial Arbitration in this State for several years exercised the functions of Industrial Boards with the exception of the Board constituted for industries (other than mining and smelting) in the County of Yancowinna (Broken Hill).

The *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, assented to on 18th March, 1926, came into operation on 15th April, 1926, and provided for the establishment of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of such an even number of members as the Minister for Labour and Industry may determine (one half to be representative of employers and one half to be representative of employees nominated as prescribed) and presided over by the Industrial Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The jurisdiction and powers previously exercised by the Court of Industrial Arbitration and the New South Wales Board of Trade under the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments were transferred

to and vested in the new Industrial Commission. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 45, 1927, assented to on 9th December, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members. Amendments of the Industrial Arbitration Act and the Family Endowment Act made during 1929 are given hereunder—

Family Endowment (Further Amendment) Act, No. 58 of 1929, assented to 23rd December, 1929, to be read and construed with the *Family Endowment Act* 1927–1928, makes further provision with regard to the endowment payable to mothers under the principal Act. The definition of "employee" is amended and new sub-sections are inserted defining family income and periods during which such income may be determined. The amending Act provides that where the family income in the determined period did not exceed the amount for the same period of the living wage for an adult employee in force in such period and appropriate to the case, a certificate for endowment shall, subject to the Act, be issued for the amount of five shillings per week for each child (under fourteen years) except one in the family.

It is also provided that from the commencement of the amended Act the endowment payable thereafter in respect of each claim granted before such commencement shall be reduced by the sum of five shillings per week, save in the case of endowment payable in respect of a child under the age of fourteen years who is an inmate of a charitable institution.

Family Endowment (Amendment) Act, No. 21 of 1929, provided for the discontinuance of contributions from employers to the Family Endowment Fund during the months of January, February and March, 1929; and Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act, No. 20, of 1929, provided for a reduction of the percentage to be charged and collected from employers to the Fund upon the total amount of wages paid during the prescribed periods. The amount of contribution was fixed at two per centum, as against three per centum fixed by the previous Act, No. 40 of 1927.

Finance (Family Endowment Tax Reduction) Act, No. 48 of 1929, to be read with the *Family Endowment Act* 1927–29, provides for a reduction of the percentage at which contributions upon the wages paid by employers are to be made under the Act 1927–29, and for the payment of certain sums in lieu of tax by the Crown and bodies representing the Crown. The Act provides that after the 1st January, 1930, the contributions to the Family Endowment Fund from employers, subject to the exemptions in the Act, and the regulations made thereunder, shall be one per centum upon the total amount of wages paid by such employers to their employees during the periods (quarterly) after such date. Provision is made in certain cases in which employer is not liable for taxation, i.e., the Crown in connexion with an industrial undertaking or a statutory authority representing the Crown, for the payment to the Family Endowment Fund of such sum as is equivalent to the amount which the employer would have paid if liable to taxation.

Industrial Arbitration (Suspension of Living Wage Declaration) Act, No. 27 of 1929, suspends the power of the Industrial Commission to declare the living wages for adult male and adult female employees, and amends the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, and certain other Acts. This Act was assented to on 31st October, 1929, and provides that the Industrial Commission shall not after the commencement of this Act declare the living wages for adult male and adult female employees in New South Wales in pursuance of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, as amended by subsequent Acts or of the *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act* 1927, until Parliament makes further provision in that behalf.

The Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage) Amendment Act, No. 40 of 1929, assented to 13th December, 1929, to be read and construed with the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912, and the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, and Acts amending these Acts provides for an amendment of Act No. 14, 1926, by inserting in paragraph (b) of sub-section one of section seven after the words "in the State" the following words:—"and, in the case of adult male employees, on the requirements of a man and wife with one child under the age of fourteen years." One of the powers and functions of the Industrial Commission under the Act of 1926 was to determine a standard of living and to declare what shall be the living wages based upon such standard for adult male and adult female employees in the State. The Act left the question regarding the size of family open.

Sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Act of 1929 provides that the Commission shall declare the living wages for adult male and adult female employees within one month after the commencement of the Act; and sub-section (3)—in fixing the amount of the living wage for adult male employees on the requirements of a man, and wife with one child under the age of fourteen years the Commission shall add to the amount stated in its judgment of 26th October, 1929, as being sufficient for the requirements of a man and wife, the extra cost of maintaining one child under the age of fourteen years. Such extra cost shall be determined from a consideration of such judgments, declarations and reports of tribunals and Royal Commissions of the Commonwealth and of New South Wales relating to basic or living wages, and of such other information relating thereto in the possession of the Commission at the commencement of this Act, as the Commission deems proper to be considered for the purpose of fixing the amount of living wage for adult male employees in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The Act provides that the Commission shall fix the amount of the living wage for adult female employees at such percentage of the living wage of the adult male employees as it deems proper.

The *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act* 1927, and the *Industrial Arbitration (Suspension of Living Wage Declaration) Act* 1929, were repealed.

The judgment of the Industrial Commission following the conditions set forth in the above Act will be found in the section of this Report relating to the Basic Wage and Child Endowment.

It will be seen from the following extracts taken from Act No. 41 of 1929, that workers in rural industries are not covered by any declaration of a living wage made by the New South Wales Industrial Commission, since the commencement of this Act.

On 17th December, 1929, assent was given to the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 41, of 1929. Under the provisions of this Act the Principal Act is amended by omitting section 24B and by inserting in lieu thereof the following new section:—

- " 24B (1) Employees who are employed in rural industries, that is to say—
 (a) upon farms, orchards, vineyards, or agricultural or pastoral holdings in connexion with dairying, poultry farming, or bee farming, or the sowing, raising, harvesting, or treating of grain, fodder, fruit or other farm produce, or the management, rearing, or grazing of horses, cattle, sheep, or other live stock, or the shearing or crutching of sheep, or the classing, scouring, sorting, or pressing of wool, upon any farm or station, or at other farm or station work; or

- (b) in or in connexion with the formation, tending, protection, or regeneration of forests ; or
- (c) in flower or vegetable market gardens or nurseries ; or
- (d) at clearing, fencing, trenching, draining, or otherwise preparing land for any of the above-mentioned purposes,

shall not be subject to the provisions of this Act other than Parts X and XI. ; and all awards, orders and industrial agreements in force at the commencement of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1929, and applying to and binding upon such employees, are hereby rescinded.

(2) Any declaration of a living wage made after the commencement of the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1929, shall not extend to the employees referred to in sub-section 1 of this section, and any such declaration made prior to such commencement shall so far as such employees are concerned be null and of no effect from such commencement."

(iii.) *Victoria*.—Wages Board Determinations made during the year numbered 46 and included in this number were determinations issued by new Boards and by Boards which had been re constituted. Salt-workers were covered by a determination for the first time, and the Excavation and Road Work Board, which was created during the previous year, made a determination.

No special legislation of industrial import was enacted during the year 1929 in this State.

The Apprenticeship Commission, appointed in 1928, issued its first Annual Report covering the year ended 30th June, 1929. The activities of the Commission in the early stages were confined principally to the consideration of general lines of policy and to the carrying out of investigations in connexion with trades suitable for proclamation as apprenticeship trades. The first trades proclaimed by the Commission were those relating to plumbing and gasfitting. Other trades proclaimed later were—Carpentry and/or joinery ; plastering ; painting, decorating and/or signwriting ; and printing. Expert committees were appointed for these trades.

All applicants for apprenticeship are required to make application to the Commission setting out their age and educational qualifications certified by the school authority. A special report is also received from the latter body. A certificate of qualification is issued to the approved applicant. The names of approved applicants are sent regularly to the secretaries of organized bodies of employers concerned. By these means the Commission brings the names of all registered boys under the notice of large numbers of employers.

After investigation and careful consideration of statistics, educational standards, types of schools available, degree of popularity of trades, etc., the Commission determined that the lowest educational qualification for entry into apprenticeship in any of the skilled trades proclaimed was the satisfactory completion of the eighth-grade standard of the Education Department or its equivalent. In respect to those trades for which the junior technical schools are specially staffed and equipped to give preparatory training prior to apprenticeship to suitable numbers, the satisfactory completion of a two years' course was determined as the lowest qualification to be accepted without examination after a specified date (not less than twelve months from the coming into operation of the Regulations). The Commission considers that the avenue to apprenticeship in certain highly skilled trades through the preparatory training under expert instructors

given in junior technical schools, which are free to all qualified to enter them, is advisable if the greatest value is to be achieved from the compulsory technical provisions of the Act, and from the educational institutions provided out of public funds for training for skilled industry.

The Report deals with the following matters in detail :—Determination of the proportion of apprenticeship to journeymen required to maintain the trades and to provide for future growth ; what constitutes learning the trade ; incentives to apprentices ; co-ordination of technical education with workshop experience ; compulsory technical school training of apprentices ; organization of classes ; and the effect of awards of other industrial authorities.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—The Apprentices and Minors Act, No. 37 of 1929 assented to 23rd December, 1929, is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to apprentices and minors, and for other purposes, and provides for the appointment of a Board, to be called the “Apprenticeship Executive” which shall be constituted as follows :—Two representatives appointed by the Minister and three representatives each of employers and of unions. Provision is also made for the appointment of Group Committees and Advisory Committees. The duties of the Apprenticeship Executive include—advising the Minister as to the trades or industries which should be considered as skilled ; the grouping of the trades ; as to the character of any entrance examinations which may be prescribed for apprentices ; and on any matter bearing upon any general principle of apprenticeship. The Act makes provision generally for control in the employment of apprentices and minors

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, No. 28 of 1929, was assented to 23rd December, 1929, and is an Act to make better provision for the maintenance of peace in industry ; to provide for the regulation of the conditions of industrial conciliation and arbitration ; to establish an Industrial Court and certain other tribunals, and for other purposes. The new Act repeals the *Industrial Arbitration Act 1916*, the Amendment Acts of 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Act is divided into nine parts, as follows :—I. Preliminary ; II. Industrial Court ; III. Conciliation Commissioners and Conciliation Boards ; IV. Industrial Agreements ; V. General Provisions dealing with Court, Conciliation Commissioner and Boards ; VI. Industrial Unions ; VII. Government employees ; VIII. Breaches of awards and other offences ; IX. Miscellaneous. The main features of the Act are briefly given hereunder.

The Board of Trade and Arbitration is abolished, and a Court, to be called the “Industrial Court” is established. The Governor-in-Council shall appoint one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Queensland to be the Judge of the Court ; provided that the President of the Board of Trade and Arbitration appointed under the repealed Acts may continue in office during the term of his appointment under the repealed Acts, and may be the Judge of the Court under this Act accordingly. Additional Judges may be appointed. The Court may appoint two assessors for the purpose of assisting it in relation to appeals or references concerned. One assessor shall be a representative of employers and the other representative of employees. An officer, to be called the Actuary and/or Statistician, may be appointed, whose duty it shall be to aid the Court or a Board or Conciliation Commissioner in respect of industrial causes, etc., and to furnish statistical information, and shall, if requested, advise as to what the probable economic effect of any award or declaration may be in relation to the community in general and/or the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

The Court may from time to time declare general rulings relating to any industrial matter for the guidance of suitors before it and of Boards, and in order to prevent a multiplication of inquiries into the same matters. The Court may make declarations as to—(a) The cost of living ; (b) the standard of living ; (c) the minimum rate of wages to be paid to persons of either sex (also referred to as the “ basic wage ”) ; (d) the standard hours.

The Governor-in-Council shall appoint two Conciliation Commissioners for the State, and such Commissioners shall have powers, authority and jurisdiction in respect of the whole State. Conciliation Boards shall be constituted by the Court for any one or more callings, and the Court shall appoint a Conciliation Commissioner to be chairman for any Board so constituted. A Board may make an award determining or in respect of any industrial cause in connexion with such calling or group of callings. In connexion with the settlement of any industrial dispute in such calling no industrial dispute shall be referred to the Court until it has been first referred to a Conciliation Board or a Conciliation Commissioner. It shall be the duty of the Board to endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute, and the procedure of the Board shall be absolutely in the discretion of the Board. Legal formalities may be dispensed with, and the Board may hear any evidence that it thinks fit, whether such evidence would be legally admissible in a Court of Law or not. If a settlement is arrived at, the terms shall be set forth in an industrial agreement in writing. If no settlement is arrived at by the parties, the Board shall endeavour to induce the parties to agree to some temporary and provisional agreement until the dispute can be determined by the Court.

In regard to the making of awards, a Conciliation Board is bound by declarations of the Court as to basic wage and standard hours. No industrial agreement shall be entered into and no award made for a wage lower than the declared current basic wage. Upon a declaration as to the basic wage during the currency of an award, the terms of such award affecting rates of pay shall be varied to accord with such declaration by the Registrar (subject to an appeal to the Court) and such variation of the award shall, upon publication in the *Gazette*, have effect as an award from the date of publication. Industrial agreements may be made and filed in the office of the Registrar. Agreement may be declared a common rule.

The Judge or Industrial Magistrate or Conciliation Commissioner may act as a mediator in any industrial cause in all cases in which it appears to him that his mediation is desirable in the public interests ; and may convene a compulsory conference whenever in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling an industrial dispute.

The Court or Board shall, before making any award or certifying any agreement take into consideration the probable economic effect of the award or agreement in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon the industry or industries concerned.

Preference may be granted to any particular union or organization where it is mutually agreed by the parties concerned or considered advisable by the Court or Board, such preference shall be granted only subject to certain conditions regarding admission to membership of unions, entrance fee and contributions. Subject to the Act, no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership of any industrial association.

The Court, whenever it is practicable to do so, shall so far as is consistent with the maintenance of industrial peace, deal only with the major general principles, such as those concerning wages and hours of employment, overtime and holidays. Other minor matters, such as demarcation, spread of hours, margins for skill, etc., may be dealt with by the Board ; moreover, certain matters may be referred or delegated to local shop committees, round table committees, industrial councils or voluntary committees formed for the purpose of adjusting the relationship between employer and employees, and with representation of employers and employees on such committees.

If it shall appear to the Court constituted by the Judge and two Conciliation Commissioners that a new industry has commenced in the State and that it will be detrimental to the continuance of such new industry, both as regards employer and employees, if an award in such new industry shall be made, the Court may refrain from making and grant exemption from an award, and may permit of the employer and employees making an agreement. The term "new industry" shall not mean an industry of any like nature to an industry carried on in the State. If it is proved to the Court so constituted that serious unemployment in an industry has resulted or will result from the operation of an award or agreement, the Court, upon being satisfied that it is in the best interests of the industry concerned and after consultation with the Bureau of Statistics or other like body may, either absolutely, or upon terms—rescind or cancel any award or industrial agreement, or exempt, either wholly or partly, from the provisions of an award or agreement, any employees, and may permit of an agreement being made on such basis as it may prescribe ; or have full discretion to make any award it thinks fit in the circumstances.

Provision is made for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees. Government employees, State railway employees and police force in industrial associations may register under the Act. Provided that with respect to the industrial unions of the police force and the industrial unions of employees who are subject to the provisions of "The Public Service Act of 1922," and amendments thereof, such unions shall not affiliate or register with or be subject to any other union or federation of unions or political organizations whatsoever. Any such affiliation or registration existing at the commencement of this Act shall cease and determine accordingly.

In case of a default by an employer or union of employers by the institution of a lock-out, such employer or union of employers shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand pounds ; and in the case of default by a union of employees by the institution of a strike, the Court shall declare, after a period of seven days from the beginning of the strike, that any award in connexion with which the dispute relates shall be automatically suspended ; and, moreover, such union shall be debarred from preference for a term not exceeding three years.

The Court or Board or Conciliation Commissioner may, in any case considered desirable in the interests of industrial peace, demand that a secret ballot may be taken by any union in respect of any industrial matter or in respect of any resolution proposed for adoption by the union concerned.

An industrial union is given power to sue for fines, levies, dues, etc. Provided that a union shall not have power to sue for levies made for political purposes or for levies made to assist in the conduct of any strike or lock-out, whether in Queensland or elsewhere in the Commonwealth, or for any fine in excess of 10s.

(v.) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1929 was 29, and 26 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were—timber workers; railway employees; wool and basil workers; theatrical employees; railway professional officers; journalists; liquor trade employees at breweries, marine stores, malt houses, sports grounds, etc.; musicians; construction workers; and radio-telegraphists. Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations, amongst others, were filed during the year—marine and power engineers (meat works); paper-making employees; plumbers and gasfitters (fire protection); municipal employees; liquor trade employees; employees in aerated water factories and breweries; tramway officers, and employees in the artificial fertilizer industry.

The award covering timber workers declared the standard weekly hours in the industry as 48, and the employees refused to accept the award. Further reference to the award will be found in Section III. of this Report. An important case before the Court during the year was that relating to employees in engineering and metal trades. The award was not made until March, 1930, when a consolidated award was issued, covering workpeople engaged in engineering; installation, supply and distribution of electric light and power; electroplating; boilermaking and ship construction; moulding; sheet metal working; ironworking and other metal works.

Interim awards covering railway employees were made during 1929 and previous years, and during March, 1930, the Court issued consolidated awards covering employees in the railway services.

Legislation.—The Transport Workers' Act, No. 3 of 1929, was assented to 16th March, 1929, and amended the principal Act of 1928. Part III. of the Act provides for the appointment of licensing officers at ports in the Commonwealth which have been gazetted, and for the licensing of waterside workers at such ports. Any person desiring to obtain a licence as a waterside worker at a port may make application to the licensing officer on a prescribed form accompanied by the prescribed fee, and the licensing officer may issue to the applicant a licence bearing a number and the name of the port in respect of which it is issued. Such licence shall contain the name of the person to whom it is issued and shall be signed in ink by that person and by the officer. A licensing officer may be appointed for a group of ports and any licence issued by him may be a licence in respect of all those ports. Any licence issued shall remain in force until 30th June next following the date of the issue of the licence.

Licences may be cancelled by the officer if he is satisfied that a worker—*(a)* has refused or failed to comply with any lawful order or direction given in relation to his work; *(b)* has refused to work in accordance with the terms of a current award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration applying to such work; *(c)* has, either alone or in company with other persons, exercised or attempted to exercise intimidation or violence in relation to, or used threatening or abusive language to, any waterside worker or to any officer; *(d)* has been convicted of an offence against this Act or the regulations thereunder; or *(e)* has been convicted of an offence against any other Commonwealth law or against any State law committed on a wharf, pier, jetty, hulk, barge or ship.

Unlicensed persons are not to engage as waterside workers. Licences must be produced to licensing officers on request. Penalties are provided against persons making or using counterfeit licences, trafficking in licences, or applying for a licence in any other name than their own, etc.

(vi.) *Federal Capital Territory.*—Two Industrial Board Ordinances were issued during the year varying the rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment set forth in the award published in the Government *Gazette*, of 8th January, 1929.

§ 2. Changes in Rates of Wage.

1. *General.*—(i.) *History of Collection.*—The collection of information regarding changes in rates of wage throughout Australia dates from 1st January, 1913, and the statistical results of the first complete year (1913) were published in Labour Report No. 5. Annual figures for subsequent years have been given in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 19, while details for the year 1929 are furnished herein.

(ii.) *Definition of Change in Rate.*—For the purposes herein a change in rate of wage has been taken to mean an alteration in the weekly rates of remuneration of employees, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience. It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of change are excluded. Each single change recorded relates to a change in the rates of wage effected in a specific industry or calling, and includes all changes to workers in that industry, irrespective of the occupations or trades affected.

(iii.) *Tabulation of Returns.*—Net change in wage is computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the specific industry or calling. In cases of changes in the minimum rates of wage payable under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has generally been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the workers in each designated occupation received an increase or decrease equal to the change in the minimum rate of wage. It should be noted, moreover, that there is overstatement as regards "persons affected," since in the quarterly adjustments of wages the same persons may figure on four occasions, in the event of the index numbers varying sufficiently to justify an increase or decrease in the rates of wage. The difficulty of eliminating this factor has, however, been found too great to justify the labour involved. A further complication is introduced by the overlapping of Commonwealth and State awards. On account of this overlapping of awards and determinations, it is difficult to ascertain definitely the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wage brought about by Commonwealth and State awards. In Victoria there are over 70 trades for which Wages Boards have issued determinations, such trades being wholly or partly covered by Commonwealth awards or agreements. Similar conditions prevail, to a greater or less extent, in other States. In many instances forms issued to officials of employers' associations and trade unions are returned with remarks to the effect that the desired particulars are not known so far as the number of workpeople affected are concerned. The tables contain particulars of all changes regarding which data can be ascertained by inquiry or by investigation of factory reports, trade union membership, census results, etc.

The computations (amount of change per week) do not relate to the actual change in earnings per week, but to the change in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during the whole of that week. The aggregate effect per annum cannot therefore be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent.

2. Effect of Changes in 1929.—The following table shows the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in each State during the year 1929 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect in each State, 1929.

State.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Week.
New South Wales ..	141,205	£ 21,625	293,829	£ 31,042	435,034	(a) £ 9,417	s. d. (a) 0 5
Victoria ..	168,667	19,920	48,990	2,475	217,657	17,445	1 7
Queensland ..	7,176	694	180	9	7,356	685	1 10
South Australia ..	51,562	6,243	26,108	1,444	77,670	4,799	1 3
Western Australia ..	18,104	2,093	3,155	236	21,259	1,857	1 9
Tasmania ..	14,542	1,541	3,904	174	18,246	1,367	1 6
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory ..	57	14	..	..	57	14	4 11
Common to all States ..	13,010	2,042	..	..	13,010	2,042	3 2
Total ..	414,123	54,172	376,166	35,380	790,289	18,792	0 6

(a) Decrease.

The changes in wages include those which have occurred through the operations of wage tribunals, or as the result of direct negotiations between employers and employees. Many workers in all States come under the jurisdiction of awards made by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. The principle of quarterly adjustments adopted by that Court was mainly responsible for the variations in rates of wage during the year, and as the index numbers on which these quarterly and half-yearly adjustments were made varied slightly during the period, the decreases in rates were offset to a greater extent by the increases, the result being that the wages were not materially affected. The net effect of all changes recorded was an average increase of 6d. per week.

3. Effect of Changes, Australia, 1925 to 1929.—The following table gives separate particulars of the effect of increases and decreases in rates of wage in Australia during the years 1925 to 1929 :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Number and Effect in Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Increases.		Decreases.		Total Result of all Changes.		
	Work-people Affected.	Increase per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Decrease per Week.	Work-people Affected.	Net Increase per Week.	Average Increase per Head per Week.
1925	1,124,095	£ 130,220	138,114	£ 10,793	1,262,209	£ 119,427	s. d. 1 11
1926	951,490	117,814	270,270	30,194	1,221,760	87,620	1 4
1927	771,939	78,721	492,053	25,723	1,263,992	52,998	0 10
1928	305,694	28,170	529,282	36,910	834,976	(a) £ 8,740	(a) 0 3
1929	414,123	54,172	376,166	35,380	790,289	18,792	0 6

(a) Decrease.

4. Changes in each State, 1925 to 1929.—The following table gives particulars relating to changes in rates of wage recorded during the years specified. The net amount of increase per week, as tabulated, is subject to the qualifications mentioned in 1 (iii.) *ante* :—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Effect of Changes, States, 1925 to 1929.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	^a All States	Aust.
Persons Affected	1925 514,123 1926 525,801 1927 642,347 1928 346,670 1929 435,034	343,123 429,605 403,154 301,071 217,657	184,595 32,953 9,252 14,700 7,356	113,721 103,291 109,772 87,502 77,670	40,152 38,271 18,678 16,652 21,259	18,566 25,378 27,359 22,639 18,246	26 53 448 170 ..	243 63 261 51 57	47,660 66,345 52,721 45,521 13,010	1,262,209 1,221,760 1,263,992 834,976 790,289
Net Increase per week	1925 40,780 1926 43,471 1927 83,611 1928 6,678 1929 69,417	19,968 27,920 8,941 b13,698 17,445	43,975 5,081 1,070 908 685	9,693 4,597 4,164 b3,095 4,799	3,199 748 b1,026 728 1,857	293 748 107 b31 1,367	b9 20 41 43 ..	133 11 41 5 14	1,395 1,608 b192 52,740 2,042	119,427 87,620 52,998 68,740 18,792
Average Increase per head per week	1925 1 7 1926 1 8 1927 1 3 1928 0 5 1929 b0 5	s. d. 1 2 1 4 0 5 b0 11 1 7	s. d. 4 9 3 1 2 4 b0 11 1 10	s. d. 1 8 0 11 0 9 b0 8 1 3	s. d. 1 7 2 2 1 3 b0 9 1 9	s. d. 0 4 0 7 b0 9 1 0 1 6	s. d. b6 11 7 7 4 9 5 1 ..	s. d. 10 11 3 6 3 2 2 0 4 11	s. d. 0 7 0 6 b0 1 b0 1 3 2	s. d. 1 11 1 4 0 10 b0 3 0 6

^a Changes recorded in this column are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of increase per week in each State were not ascertainable.

b Decrease.

The relative position of the States in point of the numbers of workers affected in each year depends, of course, mainly on differences in population and on the magnitude of the different industries and callings in which changes took place.

During 1929, the State Industrial Court in Western Australia increased the basic rate of wage for adult male employees from £4 5s. to £4 7s. per week, and for adult female employees from £2 5s. 11d. to £2 7s. per week. In December, 1929, the living wages for adult male and female workers in New South Wales were fixed by the State Industrial Commission at £4 2s. 6d. and £2 4s. 6d. respectively, reductions on the previous rates of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week. In South Australia and Queensland, the State tribunals made no alterations in the basic rates of wage. The retail price index numbers used in the quarterly and half-yearly adjusting of rates of wage remained fairly constant during 1929, with the result that changes in rates on account of the increase or decrease in the cost of commodities were not numerous during the second half of the year.

5. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1929.—The following table shows the effect of changes in rates of wage during 1929 in each State, classified according to the industrial groups adopted. Particulars of changes in rates of wage in the industrial groups during 1913 and subsequent years to 1928 have been published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 19.

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, 1929.

Particulars.	Industrial Group.														All Groups.	CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGE.
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engi- neering, Metal Works, etc.	III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Build- ing.	VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	IX. Rail and Tram Services.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.	XII. Pastoral, etc.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	XIV. Miscel- laneous. ^a		
New South Wales—																
Persons Affected	..	11,741	60,725	19,433	30,889	13,657	31,971	48,541	16,492	88,978	4,500	11,512	19,682	76,913	435,034	
Increase per week	£	b765	b1,117	b1,580	b390	85	b1,625	577	1,047	1,998	b559	1,145	..	b2,391	b5,842	b9,417
Victoria—																
Persons Affected	..	8,064	25,790	10,685	33,381	6,848	16,856	17,420	1,228	46,810	5,000	2,332	2,300	..	40,943	217,657
Increase per week	£	b392	2,653	1,511	877	506	1,712	1,668	94	3,612	1,000	463	395	..	3,346	17,445
Queensland—																
Persons Affected	40	120	3,780	180	540	..	..	..	5	232	..	120	2,339	7,556
Increase per week	£	..	9	50	167	38	52	..	..	..	1	51	..	18	299	685
South Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	1,443	12,862	3,437	7,313	3,083	14,789	9,532	1,000	16,072	..	2,377	..	..	5,762	77,670
Increase per week	£	b31	953	221	52	151	821	779	b92	913	..	515	..	..	517	4,799
Western Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	4,444	738	1,339	2,662	916	207	239	..	651	9	1,783	3,193	1,410	3,668	21,259
Increase per week	£	112	48	213	153	208	42	b90	..	85	2	329	141	99	515	1,857
Tasmania—																
Persons Affected	..	560	2,969	595	441	699	1,044	1,104	1,200	4,957	500	550	..	..	3,627	18,246
Increase per week	£	19	184	47	25	50	24	62	240	275	100	103	..	..	238	1,367
Northern Territory—																
Persons Affected
Increase per week	£
Federal Capital Territory—																
Persons Affected	57	57
Increase per week	£	14	14
All States (c)—																
Persons Affected	3,067	13,010
Increase per week	£	552	2,042
Total Australia—																
Persons Affected	..	26,252	103,124	35,609	78,466	25,383	65,407	76,836	19,920	157,468	10,014	28,729	5,493	21,212	136,376	790,289
Increase per week	£	b1,057	2,730	462	884	1,038	1,026	2,996	1,289	6,883	544	4,096	536	b2,274	b361	18,792

(a) Miscellaneous (Group XIV.) includes Commonwealth and State Public Servants, clerks, shop assistants, theatrical employees, and others.

(c) Changes recorded in these columns are common to all States, as the particulars relating to the number of workpeople affected and the net amount of decrease per week in each State were not ascertainable.

(b) Decrease.

6. Changes in Industrial Groups, 1927 to 1929.—The following table shows the number of workpeople affected, and the total increase in wages per week in industrial groups during the three years 1927-29:—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Industrial Groups, Australia, 1927 to 1929.

Industrial Group.	1927.		1928.		1929.	
	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.	Persons Affected.	Increase per week.
I. Wood, Furniture, Timber, etc...	30,217	£ 557	13,204	253	26,252	(a) £ 1,057
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	142,440	5,451	131,047	(a) 2,352	103,124	2,730
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .	50,680	3,835	24,331	(a) 511	35,609	462
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. .	164,207	4,468	49,525	4,108	78,466	884
V. Books, Printing, etc. .	18,800	1,070	15,887	622	25,383	1,038
VI. Other Manufacturing .	109,938	3,626	70,117	(a) 2,369	65,407	1,026
VII. Building .	98,307	3,194	107,755	(a) 4,684	76,836	2,996
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. .	30,440	1,348	19,535	(a) 252	19,920	1,289
IX. Rail and Tram Services .	242,994	4,821	199,394	(a) 3,468	157,468	6,883
X. Other Land Transport .	28,945	2,346	17,362	(a) 1,128	10,014	544
XI. Shipping, etc. .	72,802	(a) 218	67,379	(a) 63	28,729	4,096
XII. Pastoral, etc. .	45,985	5,315	5,121	(a) 240	5,493	536
XIII. Hotels, etc. .	20,101	3,083	358	36	21,212	(a) 2,274
XIV. Miscellaneous .	208,136	14,002	113,961	1,308	136,376	(a) 361
All Groups .	1,263,992	52,998	834,976	(a) 8,740	790,289	18,792

(a) Decrease.

Note.—See sub-section (iii) page 59.

During the year 1929 the combined effect of the variations in rates of wage, which include both increases and decreases, was a net increase in all groups, with the exception of Groups I., Wood, etc.; XIII., Domestic, Hotels, etc.; and XIV., Miscellaneous.

7. Methods by which Changes were Effected—Australia, 1925 to 1929.—The following table gives the number and effect of all changes in rates of wage in Australia for the years 1925 to 1929:—

Changes in Rates of Wage—Methods by which Effected, Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Particulars.	By Direct Negotiation.	By Negotiation, Intervention or Assistance of Third Party.	By Award of Court under Commonwealth Act.	By Agreement Registered under Commonwealth Act.	By Award or Determination under State Act.	By Agreement Registered under State Act.	By Other Means.	TOTAL.
1925.								
Workpeople affected	15,110	23,317	581,306	64,849	547,986	29,641	..	1,262,209
Increase per week	£ 1,880	1,959	29,996	4,524	80,322	746	..	119,427
1926.								
Workpeople affected	44,289	40,136	893,344	69,555	140,468	16,000	17,968	1,221,760
Increase per week	£ 3,460	5,084	41,598	5,785	27,976	2,521	1,196	87,620
1927.								
Workpeople affected	15,272	12,256	803,446	53,289	369,827	9,902	..	1,263,992
Increase per week	£ 204	1,467	12,447	816	35,502	2,562	..	52,998
1928.								
Workpeople affected	12,721	25,756	693,814	60,600	38,409	3,649	27	834,976
Increase per week	£ a87	2,996	a12,280	a 1,436	843	1,214	10	a8,740
1929.								
Workpeople affected	10,111	5,466	461,848	22,644	283,578	6,642	..	790,289
Increase per week	£ 967	790	40,350	1,493	a25,121	313	..	18,792

(a) Decrease.

Changes recorded under the headings of awards and agreements made and filed under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act show the greatest number of persons during the last five years. Reference has already been made to the overstatement in these figures, due to the same persons being affected more than once during the year owing to quarterly adjustments. The reduced figures under the heading "By Award or Determination under State Act" during the past four years as compared with the year, 1925, are mainly due to the fact that basic rates of wage were not altered in certain States. So far as possible, the effect of awards or agreements is recorded in the figures for the year in which such awards or agreements are made and filed. In certain cases, however, the awards or agreements are made retrospective, while in others it is difficult to ascertain promptly particulars as to the number of workpeople affected and the effect of the change.

§ 3. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. General.—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed

* The classification of industries adopted is shown on page 3.

† The summation of the weekly rate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

classification of occupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-29.—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1929, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with

index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers. 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1929.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a) Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
RATES OF WAGE.							
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1925	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
31st December, 1926	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
31st March, 1929	102 7	99 6	101 2	95 11	100 1	93 4	100 4
30th June, 1929	103 6	100 10	101 4	97 2	100 5	94 7	101 4
30th September, 1929	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	101 5
31st December, 1929	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
31st December, 1925	1,873	1,897	1,950	1,841	1,893	1,823	1,887
31st December, 1926	1,959	1,941	1,952	1,867	1,927	1,851	1,938
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
31st March, 1929	2,001	1,941	1,974	1,871	1,952	1,820	1,958
30th June, 1929	2,020	1,968	1,976	1,895	1,959	1,845	1,977
30th September, 1929	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1929	2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,963	1,848	1,974

(a) Weighted average.

The table shows that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1929, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales and was equalled by Queensland. In the remaining States the average wage was lower than the general average. The increase in the weighted average rate of wage for Australia since 1911 to the end of 1929, was 97 per cent., and since July, 1914, the average wage has increased 83 per cent.

The upward tendency during 1927 continued to the first quarter of 1928 when the nominal rate of wage for Australia reached 100s. 9d. During the remainder of the year there was a decline in four States and in Australia as a whole, whilst increases were recorded in Queensland and Western Australia.

Little movement in wages occurred in the first quarter of 1929, as compared with the previous quarter. The average rates of wage increased in all States during the second quarter, and further small increases in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia during the third quarter brought the weighted average rate of wage per week to 101s. 5d., the highest average so far recorded. Slight decreases in the wage rates in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia during the fourth quarter caused the average nominal rate of wage for Australia to decline to 101s. 2d.

3. Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-29.—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1925 to 1929.

**Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group,
30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1929.**

**NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911
(5ls. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.**

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.													
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 5
31st December, 1925 ..	101 2	100 4	96 6	93 2	100 6	98 2	108 5	108 7	100 6	93 3	104 8	87 4	89 1	93 11	96 1
31st December, 1926 ..	104 5	102 0	98 9	96 6	111 5	100 6	110 9	109 6	102 6	95 6	103 7	93 5	90 10	95 6	99 4
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 5
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 4
31st March, 1929 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 6	100 5	112 5	109 9	102 4	96 3	103 3	95 10	93 3	96 0	100 5
30th June, 1929 ..	104 7	103 9	100 10	99 4	117 6	102 2	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 3	96 11	101 5
30th September, 1929 ..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1929 ..	104 10	103 6	100 10	99 6	119 1	102 2	113 0	110 7	105 2	96 9	107 0	95 6	92 6	96 8	101 5

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,185	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1925 ..	1,973	1,957	1,883	1,817	2,137	1,915	2,115	2,119	1,962	1,820	2,043	1,704	1,738	1,833	1,887
31st December, 1926 ..	2,037	1,991	1,926	1,883	2,173	1,961	2,160	2,137	2,001	1,863	2,020	1,823	1,772	1,863	1,938
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,998	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,869	1,820	1,874	1,959
31st March, 1929 ..	2,028	1,992	1,946	1,939	2,202	1,959	2,193	2,141	1,997	1,878	2,014	1,870	1,820	1,873	1,958
30th June, 1929 ..	2,040	2,024	1,967	1,939	2,292	1,993	2,213	2,156	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,820	1,873	1,958
30th September, 1929 ..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,820	1,891	1,977
31st December, 1929 ..	2,046	2,019	1,967	1,942	2,323	1,994	2,205	2,157	2,052	1,888	2,087	1,863	1,823	1,893	1,979

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

The rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage since July, 1914, to 31st December, 1929, was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.), 120.3 per cent., followed in the order named by Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), 96.8 per cent., and Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), 93.2 per cent. The smallest increase was recorded in Group VIII. (Mining, etc.). Compared with the average rates at 31st December, 1928, average wages in twelve of the industrial groups were higher at the end of 1929, while in two groups small decreases were recorded. The largest increase during the twelve months was recorded in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.), 3.6 per cent., followed by Group IX. (Railways, etc.), 2.9 per cent., and Group VI. (Other Manufacturing), 1.5 per cent. Groups XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, etc.) show small decreases. The weighted average nominal rate of wage for all groups increased from 100s. 5d. to 101s. 2d. per week, or 0.75 per cent. during the twelve months under review.

4. Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914 to 1929.—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1929. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1929.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia
No. of Occupations included.	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1925 ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
31st December, 1926 ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
31st March, 1929 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th June, 1929 ..	53 7	53 10	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1925 ..	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,796	2,116	1,845	1,861
31st December, 1926 ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
31st March, 1929 ..	1,972	1,978	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th June, 1929 ..	1,973	1,980	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990

(a) Weighted Average.

The general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers for Australia was comparatively small until 1916, when the average wage increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The upward tendency was continued during 1924 and 1925 with increases in all States excepting Tasmania, while during 1926 further increases were recorded in all States, and similarly during 1927, with the exception of South Australia which showed a slight decrease. The upward trend continued during 1928, each State showing an increase as compared with the previous year. Wages for female employees remained stationary during the first and second quarters of the year 1929. Increases were recorded in four States during the third quarter, raising the weighted average nominal rate of wage for Australia to 54s. 2d. per week, the highest average rate recorded.

The advance during the whole period under review, i.e., from July, 1914, to December, 1929, was 99 per cent., as compared with an increase of 83 per cent. for adult males during the same period. Practically the whole of the increase in the female wage has taken place since the beginning of 1916.

5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-29.—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1925 to 1929, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1929.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V. and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ^a	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups. ^b
30th June, 1914 ..	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1925 ..	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	50 7
31st December, 1926 ..	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	51 8
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
31st March, 1929 ..	49 4	54 2	52 11	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th June, 1929 ..	49 4	54 2	53 1	55 2	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1925 ..	45 8	50 1	51 2	51 0	52 0	50 7
31st December, 1926 ..	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	51 8
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
31st March, 1929 ..	49 4	54 2	52 11	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th June, 1929 ..	49 4	54 2	53 1	55 2	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,068
31st December, 1925 ..	1,682	1,844	1,884	1,877	1,914	1,861
31st December, 1926 ..	1,754	1,900	1,943	1,912	1,914	1,902
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
31st March, 1929 ..	1,816	1,993	1,947	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th June, 1929 ..	1,817	1,993	1,954	2,030	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

The greatest increases since July, 1914, were recorded in Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), viz., 119 per cent.; and in the combined Group I., II., V., and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 100 per cent. The increase for all groups combined over the period—July, 1914 to end of 1929—has been 99 per cent.

Compared with the December quarter, 1928, the weighted average wage in each industrial group increased, with the exception of Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), in which the rate slightly declined. The largest increase in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous) amounted to 1.9 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 0.5 per cent. during the twelve months.

6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1929.—

(i.) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections 4 and 5) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1929 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1929.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	107/9	105/5	102/8	103/4	102/0	101/7	104/10
	Working Hours	45.74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90	46.46
	Hourly Wage	2/4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/4	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	103/10	104/7	99/6	103/0	103/6	101/7	103/6
	Working Hours	44.09	46.82	44.00	46.63	44.80	46.16	45.35
	Hourly Wage	2/4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	101/2	101/7	99/4	101/1	101/9	97/3	100/10
	Working Hours	44.06	46.93	44.00	46.30	45.80	47.94	45.26
	Hourly Wage	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/2	2/3	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	96/10	100/0	104/2	104/2	105/4	93/5	99/6
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	123/6	115/6	112/4	116/1	133/7	114/4	119/1
	Working Hours	43.38	43.78	44.00	43.56	42.52	43.35	43.56
	Hourly Wage	2/10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/8	3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	Weekly Wage	103/7	101/1	99/7	103/4	101/11	99/1	102/2
	Working Hours	45.31	47.20	44.75	47.25	46.03	47.04	46.18
	Hourly Wage	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$
VII. Building ..	Weekly Wage	114/7	113/2	114/9	110/1	107/8	103/8	113/0
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/4	2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
VIII. Mining ^b ..	Weekly Wage	112/9	111/3	117/5	(e)	108/9	101/6	110/7
	Working Hours	42.65	45.12	43.47	..	43.65	45.25	43.59
	Hourly Wage	2/7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	2/6	2/3	2/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	Weekly Wage	107/8	106/8	102/4	102/4	99/3	97/2	105/2
	Working Hours	44.00	47.49	44.00	48.00	44.10	48.00	45.44
	Hourly Wage	2/5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3	2/4	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/3	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3 $\frac{1}{2}$
X. Other Land Transport ..	Weekly Wage	97/1	96/4	97/2	95/2	97/11	98/2	96/9
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	106/2	107/10	105/0	110/6	106/11	106/9	107/0
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	100/9	90/1	97/7	89/7	92/3	90/5	95/6
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	92/7	95/6	89/7	92/4	94/6	70/2	92/6
	Working Hours	44.00	48.33	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.98
	Hourly Wage	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1/11	1/11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage	96/5	99/4	96/3	93/5	95/1	89/1	96/8
	Working Hours	44.54	47.63	44.00	47.84	47.35	48.56	46.04
	Hourly Wage	2/2	2/1	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0	1/10	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
All Groups	Weekly Wage	102/11	101/1	101/2	97/2	100/7	94/8	101/2
All Groups excepting XI. and XII. ..	Weekly Wage	103/3	103/3	102/4	98/6	102/0	95/11	102/4
	Working Hours	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
	Hourly Wage	2/4	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/4	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/3

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively.

(b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (c) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided, at 93s. 9d. per month.

(d) Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied. (e) Mining industry dormant owing to price of industrial metals. Very few workpeople employed regularly in metalliferous mining.

(iii.) *Adult Females*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1929 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1929.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars. ^a	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . . {	Weekly Wage	48/8	51/2	44/5	45/6	47/0	51/0	49/4
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.09
	Hourly Wage	1/1	1/1	1/0	0/11½	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. . . . {	Weekly Wage	54/5	53/6	55/10	56/7	54/7	52/8	54/4
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33	44.41
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2¼	1/3¼	1/3½	1/3	1/2	1/2½
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing {	Weekly Wage	53/4	55/3	49/0	51/7	..	55/0	53/11
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.17	..	44.00	45.04
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2½	1/1½	1/1½	..	1/3	1/2½
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc . . . {	Weekly Wage ^b	52/9	57/2	52/3	49/3	63/5	56/1	54/9
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.10
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2¼	1/2¼	1/0½	1/4	1/2	1/2½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. . . . {	Weekly Wage	55/1	53/8	58/6	44/0	..	..	53/10
	Working Hours	44.00	45.75	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.05
	Hourly Wage	1/3	1/2	1/4	0/11	..	..	1/2½
All Groups {	Weekly Wage	53/11	54/1	54/10	51/4	58/10	53/9	54/1
	Working Hours	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2¼	1/3	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1929.—The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30th April, 1914, and at the end of December, 1921, to 1929 (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied (in land occupations), and the value of victualling (in marine occupations), whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Workers—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1921 to 1929.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage a ..	55 9	54 3	52 8	54 4	62 2	52 6	55 1
	Working Hours b ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Hourly Wage b ..	1/2	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1½	1/1	1/2
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage a ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
	Working Hour b ..	45.66	46 95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/1½	2/0½	2/2	1/10½	2/1	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage a ..	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
	Working Hours b ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/0½	1/11½	2/1½	1/10½	2/0½	1/10½	2/-
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage a ..	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
	Working Hours b ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage a ..	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
	Working Hours b ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/0½	2/1	2/1½	1/11½	2/0½	1/11½	2/0½
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage a ..	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
	Working Hours b ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/1½	2/1½	2/3½	2/0½	2/1½	2/-	2/1½
31st Dec., 1926.	Weekly Wage a ..	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
	Working Hours b ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/3½	2/2	2/4	2/0½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
31st Dec., 1927.	Weekly Wage a ..	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
	Working Hours b ..	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/3½	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
31st Dec., 1928.	Weekly Wage a ..	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
	Working Hours b ..	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/4	2/2	2/4	2/1	2/2½	2/-	2/3
31st Dec., 1929.	Weekly Wage a ..	102 11	101 10	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
	Working Hours b ..	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
	Hourly Wage b ..	2/4	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/3

FEMALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914.	Weekly Wage ..	26 9	27 4	26 11	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
	Working Hours ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
	Hourly Wage ..	-6½	-6½	-6½	-5½	-9½	-6	-6½
31st Dec., 1921.	Weekly Wage ..	49 0	47 10	50 3	45 2	56 4	47 6	48 8
	Working Hours ..	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	-11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½
31st Dec., 1922.	Weekly Wage ..	47 8	48 0	48 2	44 0	56 4	47 7	47 11
	Working Hours ..	45.33	48.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	-11½	1/2½	1/-	1/0½
31st Dec., 1923.	Weekly Wage ..	49 3	49 5	50 5	46 4	56 4	48 6	49 6
	Working Hours ..	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/0½	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1924.	Weekly Wage ..	49 1	49 7	50 10	46 6	56 11	50 3	49 7
	Working Hours ..	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
	Hourly Wage ..	1/0½	1/1	1/1½	1/-	1/2½	1/0½	1/1
31st Dec., 1925.	Weekly Wage ..	49 8	50 8	51 9	48 10	57 6	50 2	50 7
	Working Hours ..	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1	1/1½	1/2	1/0½	1/3½	1/0½	1/1½
31st Dec., 1926.	Hourly Wage ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/1½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1	1/1½
31st Dec., 1927.	Weekly Wage ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
	Working Hours ..	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1½	1/2
31st Dec., 1928.	Weekly Wage ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
	Working Hours ..	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2½	1/2½	1/3	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½
31st Dec., 1929.	Weekly Wage ..	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
	Working Hours ..	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage ..	1/2½	1/2½	1/3	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½

(a) Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial groups combined. (b) Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

There was a diminution in each of the States during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 and 1923 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1928 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and in New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 4th January, 1926. During 1929 the variation in the hours of labour for adult males per week was small, with a tendency to increased hours, four States showing slightly higher average hours per week. The hours of adult female labour remained stationary during 1929. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (= 1,000).

Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1921 to 1929.

NOTE.—Weighted Average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALE WORKERS.								
30th April, 1914	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st Dec., 1921	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,738	1,697	1,753	1,623	1,723	1,663	1,715
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
31st Dec., 1922	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,860	1,657	1,702	1,588	1,701	1,605	1,660
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
31st Dec., 1923	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,714	1,734	1,708	1,646	1,709	1,675	1,711
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
31st Dec., 1924	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,696	1,731	1,737	1,665	1,717	1,679	1,710
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
31st Dec., 1925	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,741	1,763	1,813	1,712	1,760	1,695	1,755
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
31st Dec., 1926	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,821	1,805	1,815	1,735	1,791	1,721	1,802
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
31st Dec., 1927	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,848	1,819	1,816	1,753	1,792	1,703	1,817
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
31st Dec., 1928	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,860	1,808	1,835	1,745	1,805	1,692	1,821
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
31st Dec., 1929	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,866	1,834	1,836	1,763	1,825	1,718	1,835
	{ Hourly Wage a . . .	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940

FEMALE WORKERS.

30th April, 1914	{ Weekly Wage . . .	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	980	1,021	976	881	1,388	920	1,000
31st Dec., 1921	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,803	1,761	1,849	1,661	2,074	1,749	1,790
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
31st Dec., 1922	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,754	1,767	1,771	1,620	2,075	1,751	1,763
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
31st Dec., 1923	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,812	1,819	1,855	1,704	2,075	1,785	1,821
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
31st Dec., 1924	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,807	1,824	1,872	1,710	2,094	1,850	1,826
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,233	1,898	1,949
31st Dec., 1925	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,827	1,866	1,904	1,706	2,116	1,845	1,861
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
31st Dec., 1926	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,905
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
31st Dec., 1927	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
31st Dec., 1928	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
31st Dec., 1929	{ Weekly Wage . . .	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
	{ Hourly Wage . . .	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182

(a) See footnotes on previous page.

8. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1929. Index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), are also included.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, and end of years 1915 to 1929.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	
30th April, 1914.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
	Index-numbers ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st Dec., 1915.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	49.28	48.50	48.56	48.50	48.12	48.56	48.77
	Index-numbers ..	1,007	991	993	991	982	992	997
31st Dec., 1916.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.51	48.22	48.27	48.14	48.11	48.55	48.33
	Index-numbers ..	991	985	987	984	983	992	988
31st Dec., 1917.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.41	48.14	47.19	47.82	48.10	48.48	48.10
	Index-numbers ..	989	984	964	977	983	991	983
31st Dec., 1918.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	48.16	47.98	46.90	47.77	47.69	48.39	47.88
	Index-numbers ..	984	981	950	976	975	989	979
31st Dec., 1919.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
	Index-numbers ..	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
31st Dec., 1920.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
	Index-numbers ..	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
31st Dec., 1921.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
	Index-numbers ..	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
31st Dec., 1922.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
	Index-numbers ..	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
31st Dec., 1923.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
	Index-numbers ..	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
31st Dec., 1924.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
	Index-numbers ..	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
31st Dec., 1925.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
	Index-numbers ..	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
31st Dec., 1926.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Index-numbers ..	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
31st Dec., 1927.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Index-numbers ..	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
31st Dec., 1928.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Index-numbers ..	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
31st Dec., 1929.	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
	Index-numbers ..	902	957	898	957	932	962	927

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. Each State, excepting New South Wales, shows a decrease for both 1924 and 1925,

while, for 1926, four of the States show decreases, the remaining two, Queensland and Tasmania, showing minor increases on account of further industries being brought under Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards, in which the prescribed hours are, in some instances, greater than in the corresponding State awards. The marked decreases in average hours per week in Queensland during 1925 and in New South Wales during 1926 were due to the general reduction of hours to 44 per week in these States during the years mentioned. Further decreases were recorded during 1927 and 1928 in all States excepting Queensland, where hours remained stationary during both years. The decline in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania in 1928 was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), as awarded by the Commonwealth Court. The decrease recorded in Western Australia was due mainly to Group II. (Engineering etc.), the standard hours being reduced to 44 per week. During 1929 the hours of work per week for timber workers in certain States were increased by the Commonwealth Court, with the result that the weighted average hours for Australia were slightly increased. The index-number at the 31st December, 1929, was 927, as compared with 1,000 at 30th April, 1914, a reduction of 7.3 per cent. The percentage reduction in hours during the period was greatest in New South Wales, 10.7 per cent., followed by Queensland, 9.9 per cent., and Western Australia, 4.6 per cent. The lowest number of hours per week were worked in Western Australia during 1914, but at 31st December, 1929, the hours of work per week were lowest in Queensland.

9. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1929.—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1929. The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 78, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1929.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales	44	1 42	1 43	11 51	5 56	2 95	10 91	6 94	6 93	6 96	0 100	5 101	10 102	11 102
Victoria	40	5 38	9 40	9 50	6 54	7 93	7 91	4 95	7 95	5 97	2 99	6 100	3 99	8 101
Queensland	46	6 44	8 46	2 51	1 53	5 96	8 93	10 94	2 95	9 99	11 100	1 100	1 101	2 101
S. Australia	41	7 41	8 42	0 51	11 54	5 89	5 87	6 90	9 91	10 94	4 95	8 96	7 96	2 97
W. Australia	52	4 53	7 53	11 59	0 62	10 95	0 93	9 94	2 94	8 97	0 98	9 98	10 99	6 100
Tasmania	38	6 33	6 36	10 41	0 52	8 91	8 88	5 92	4 92	6 93	5 94	10 93	10 93	3 94
Australia (a)	43	5 41	10 43	5 51	3 55	7 94	6 91	6 94	4 94	3 96	9 99	4 100	2 100	5 101

(2) Weighted average.

A comparison of the 1911 rates with those ruling in 1891 shows an increase of only 18 per cent. for Australia, against 97.4 per cent. from 1911 to 1929. So far as individual States are concerned, during the first period the greatest percentage increase was in South Australia and Victoria (both 24.9 per cent.) and least in Tasmania (6.5 per cent.). During the period 1911 to 1929, the position is reversed so far as Tasmania is concerned, the largest increase (130.9 per cent.) having taken place in that State. The least increase has occurred in Western Australia, viz., 70.5 per cent.

RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1929.—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 79, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1929.

Particulars.	1891.	1896.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	
Group I.	s. d.														
52	5 48	2 52	3 57	8 50	6 98	2 95	4 99	2 99	7 101	2 104	5 104	6 103	11 104	10	
47	8 47	7 48	5 54	6 57	9 98	2 93	10 97	4 97	5 100	4 102	0 102	10 102	1 103	6	
38	2 37	11 44	7 50	9 55	8 93	10 91	10 94	2 94	0 96	6 98	9 99	8 99	9 99	100 100	
36	8 36	5 36	3 50	3 53	0 93	3 91	1 93	11 93	0 93	2 96	6 98	3 99	4 99	6	
53	5 50	1 51	0 58	11 63	10 104	7 102	9 104	5 108	3 109	6 111	5 113	7 117	10 119	1	
46	4 44	8 46	5 51	11 56	0 98	0 91	11 96	2 95	6 98	2 100	6 101	4 100	8 102	2	
50	6 47	6 63	10 62	1 65	5 102	5 100	5 103	8 105	6 108	5 110	8 112	10 112	4 113	0	
58	1 53	10 54	8 61	2 65	2 105	4 103	8 104	5 104	2 108	7 109	6 109	9 109	10 110	7	
50	10 51	0 52	4 57	0 59	8 97	5 93	4 97	8 96	11 100	6 102	6 103	1 102	2 105	2	
39	6 36	0 40	9 46	7 52	8 90	2 88	5 92	6 89	4 93	3 95	6 97	4 96	3 96	9	
38	2 34	6 38	5 44	7 49	10 101	8 99	9 102	4 97	10 104	8 103	7 103	7 103	3 107	0	
34	10 33	6 32	1 43	0 49	5 89	0 83	11 85	8 85	10 87	4 93	5 94	3 95	9 96	5	
32	10 30	6 30	8 45	5 47	11 84	2 82	4 84	6 86	0 89	1 90	10 93	3 93	3 92	6	
39	7 38	7 38	10 47	7 54	0 91	1 88	8 92	3 92	2 93	11 95	6 96	0 96	1 96	8	
ALL GROUPS	43	5 41	10 43	5 51	3 55	7 94	6 91	6 94	4 94	3 96	9 99	4 100	2 100	5 101	2
(a)															

(a) Weighted average.

During the period 1891 to 1911, the greatest increase occurred in Group XIII. (Domestic) 38.3 per cent., followed by Groups IV. (Clothing, etc.) 37.0 per cent., and III. (Food, Drink, etc.) 33.0 per cent., while the least increase was in Group VIII. (Mining) 5.3 per cent. From 1911 to 1929 Group XI. (Shipping, etc.) showed the largest increase with 140.0 per cent., followed by XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.) 122.1 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport) 107.7 per cent. The rate of increase was least in Group VIII. (Mining, etc.) 80.8 per cent.

11. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—States, 1901 to 1929.—The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base (= 1,000) :—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1929. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.	Nominal Wage Index-numbers.											
		1901 to 1912.	1913- 24.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
N.S. Wales ..	158	874	858	1,003	1,096	1,869	1,844	1,824	1,873	1,959	1,988	2,001	2,007
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,065	1,826	1,865	1,862	1,897	1,941	1,957	1,944	1,972
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,042	1,886	1,837	1,868	1,950	1,952	1,953	1,974	1,975
S. Australia ..	134	567	819	1,013	1,082	1,745	1,770	1,791	1,841	1,867	1,885	1,877	1,896
W. Australia ..	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,853	1,838	1,847	1,893	1,927	1,928	1,941	1,963
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,028	1,788	1,802	1,805	1,823	1,851	1,832	1,820	1,848
Australia(a)	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,844	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955	1,959	1,974

(a) Weighted average.

12. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers—Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1929.—The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show not only the variations in wages in each industrial group but the relative wages as between the several groups also:—

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specified, 1901 to 1929. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 = 1,000.)

Particulars.	No. of occupations included.		Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.											
	1901 to 1912.	1913-24.	1901	1911	1914	1921	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	27	270	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,916	1,935	1,943	1,973	2,037	2,039	2,028	2,046	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	101	636	945	1,064	1,127	1,915	1,900	1,901	1,957	1,991	2,006	1,993	2,019	
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	34	578	871	991	1,085	1,832	1,837	1,885	1,883	1,926	1,944	1,947	1,967	
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	13	124	708	981	1,034	1,819	1,833	1,815	1,817	1,882	1,917	1,939	1,942	
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	25	205	996	1,149	1,246	2,040	2,037	2,113	2,137	2,179	2,216	2,299	2,323	
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	102	875	907	1,013	1,093	1,854	1,876	1,883	1,915	1,961	1,977	1,964	1,994	
VII. Building . . .	67	190	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,999	2,023	2,058	2,115	2,160	2,202	2,191	2,205	
VIII. Mining . . .	71	161	1,067	1,194	1,272	2,056	2,037	2,033	2,119	2,137	2,142	2,148	2,157	
IX. Rail and Train Services . . .	68	224	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,901	1,906	1,892	1,902	2,001	2,012	1,994	2,052	
X. Other Land Transport . . .	9	70	795	910	1,026	1,760	1,806	1,744	1,820	1,863	1,900	1,878	1,888	
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	74	198	751	871	972	1,984	1,997	1,908	2,043	2,020	2,021	2,014	2,087	
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. . .	8	72	627	839	965	1,736	1,671	1,675	1,704	1,823	1,839	1,869	1,863	
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	17	114	598	887	935	1,642	1,648	1,678	1,738	1,772	1,820	1,820	1,804	
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	36	233	759	929	1,054	1,778	1,800	1,798	1,883	1,863	1,872	1,874	1,886	
All Groups(a) . . .			652	3,948	848	1,000	1,085	1,844	1,840	1,839	1,887	1,938	1,955	1,959

(a) Weighted average.

13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.—Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen, the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11.

14. Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1929.—In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250), is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing-power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the price index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1929.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in sub-para. 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males—1901 to 1929.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	875	911	1,079	1,040	1,069	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,083	1,050
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	904	875	1,038	1,036	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084
Queensland ..	1,172	1,090	1,038	990	1,036	1,244	1,214	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220
S. Australia ..	948	957	929	901	853	1,027	1,036	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067
W. Australia ..	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,008	1,012	1,139	1,192	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	840	830	977	1,000	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064
Australia ..	964	1,000	948	907	911	1,076	1,062	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that comparing 1929 with 1901, and with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.

15. **Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1929.**—In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 as

base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."* A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1929.(a)

Year.	Nominal Wage Index-numbers.	II.	Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Lost Time.		V.	Effective Wage Index-numbers.	
			Percentage Unemployed.	III. Actual.		IV. Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	VI. Full Work.
1901	848	6.6	793	832	880	964	945
1906	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,778	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927	1,946	7.0	1,810	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928	1,963	10.8	1,751	1,887	1,760	1,115	1,044
1929	1,972	11.1	1,753	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with

* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage. As wages remained practically stationary while prices rose, the effective wage for 1923 showed a decline. A rise in wages coincided with a fall in prices during 1924, and the effective wage increased, but as the average unemployment was higher than in the previous year, the increase in the effective wage was greater for full work than allowing for unemployment.

Wages and prices both rose during 1925 and 1926, the latter in 1926 reaching their highest point up to that date. Unemployment remained stationary in 1925, but, as prices rose more rapidly than the rise in nominal wages, effective wages decreased. In 1926, unemployment decreased, and, although prices again rose more rapidly than nominal wages, the effective wage allowing for unemployment increased. Effective wages for full-time work, however, again decreased. During 1927 nominal wages rose, whilst prices fell, and as the percentage of unemployment showed a slight decline the result was a rise in the effective wage index-number for full work, and also in the index-number allowing for unemployment. During the year 1928 there was a further rise in the effective wage index-number for full work. Unemployment, however, increased, and the effective wage index-number, after allowing for unemployment, showed a decline as compared with the previous year. The increase in prices during 1929 was greater than the increase in nominal wages, with the result that the effective wage index-number for full work declined from 1,115 to 1,082, and as unemployment increased also during the period the effective wage index-number allowing for unemployment declined sharply from 1,044 to 1,009, the lowest point recorded since the year, 1921. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 8.2 per cent., and, allowing for unemployment, 0.9 per cent. higher during 1929.

16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1929.—The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population measured quantitatively. If measured by value alone, a rise in prices would have the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on page 84, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (*a*) in the aggregate and (*b*) per head of mean population. In Column II. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1,000, and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1903. For earlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have been used. The figures

in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated.

It should be noted that the following table showing the estimated relative productive activity in Australia is not comparable with tables shown in previous Reports on account of an alteration in the method of computing the index-numbers in Column III. The method adopted is explained in Production Bulletin, No. 23.

The index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered conditions arising out of the war also adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is, however, impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1906 to 1929.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
1906 ..	£1,000. 25,349	£1,000. 45,389	£1,000. 13,611	£1,000. 4,879	£1,000. 26,643	£1,000. 31,172	£1,000. 147,043
1907 ..	30,323	53,704	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	165,881
1908 ..	37,150	46,097	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,490
1909 ..	41,056	51,331	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	173,268
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,076	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,543
1915 ..	75,475	70,144	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,543
1916 ..	61,255	83,003	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,945
1917 ..	59,641	91,917	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,356
1918 ..	59,036	96,573	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,786
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,594	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,608
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,573	52,613	11,136	21,613	101,778	390,514
1921-22 ..	81,890	74,982	44,417	10,519	19,977	112,517	344,302
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,029	43,542	11,124	20,316	123,188	379,382
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,075	42,112	11,866	22,232	132,732	400,183
1924-25 ..	107,163	126,773	45,190	12,357	24,646	137,977	454,106
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,327	48,278	12,784	24,592	143,256	431,504
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	24,007	153,634	447,422
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	22,983	158,562	452,869
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,597	159,759	447,863

The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previously indicated.

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1929.

Year.	I. Estimated Value of Production.		Relative Value of Production per head Year 1911 = 1,000.	Price- Index- Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000. <i>a</i>	IV. Estimated Relative Productive Activity per head Index-Numbers Year 1911 = 1,000.
	(a) Total. (000 omitted.)	(b) Per head of Popula- tion.			
1871	46,700	27.46	667	1,229	543
1881	71,116	30.83	749	1,121	668
1891	96,087	29.65	720	945	762
1901	114,585	29.96	728	974	747
1906	147,043	35.94	873	948	921
1907	165,881	39.86	968	1,021	948
1908	162,490	38.39	932	1,001	927
1909	173,268	40.07	973	971	1,002
1910	185,399	41.90	1,017	972	1,046
1911	188,359	41.18	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	209,236	44.08	1,070	1,078	993
1913	220,884	45.14	1,096	1,074	1,020
1914	213,543	42.95	1,043	1,238	842
1915	255,543	51.42	1,249	1,288	970
1916	261,945	53.26	1,293	1,412	916
1917	279,356	56.07	1,362	1,546	881
1918	291,786	57.43	1,395	1,632	855
1919-20	343,608	64.79	1,573	1,887	834
1920-21	390,514	72.17	1,753	1,888	928
1921-22	344,302	62.50	1,518	1,629	932
1922-23	379,382	67.35	1,636	1,774	922
1923-24	400,183	69.60	1,690	1,925	878
1924-25	454,106	77.31	1,877	1,930	973
1925-26	431,504	72.01	1,748	1,880	930
1926-27	447,422	73.22	1,778	1,835	969
1927-28	452,869	72.64	1,764	1,953	903
1928-29	447,863	70.68	1,716	1,831	937

^a The index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale price index-numbers; from 1908 onward production price index-numbers (the basis being indicated in Production Bulletin No. 23).

§ 4. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i.) *General.*—The “basic wage” in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of “the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.”* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the “basic” wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the “secondary” wage—“the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required.”†

* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province for Law and Order*.

† Ibid.

(ii.) *History in Australia.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements and the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 7d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 5d. for all other expenditure.

The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the Retail Price Index Numbers (Food, Groceries and Rent (All Houses)) computed by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed. The present weekly wage rates (as at 1st May, 1930) for the various capital cities as so varied on the basis that index number, 1,000 = 48s. per week, are as follows:—

	£ s. d.
Sydney (a)	4 12 0
Melbourne	4 6 0
Brisbane (a)	3 17 6
Adelaide (a)	4 4 0
Perth (a)	4 2 6
Hobart	4 4 0
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	4 7 0

The above amounts include the sum of 3s. per week, known as the "Powers" three shillings, which was added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. Whatever its limitations, the "Harvester" judgment proved a great boon during the war years by providing a basis for variation according to changes in cost of living and also a foundation upon which "margins for skill" could be imposed.

(iii.) *State Basic Rates in Operation.*—In the States of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia the legislation in force empowers the State industrial tribunals to determine "living" or "basic" rates of wage. The rates of wage determined by State arbitration tribunals vary from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

(a) The basic rates of wage determined by State tribunals for these cities are given on the next page.

The awards of the various State tribunals in operation are shown in the following statement. The Industrial Commission in New South Wales and the Industrial Court in Western Australia revised the basic rates of wage in 1929. Particulars of these judgments are given in the following paragraphs. The industrial tribunals in Queensland and South Australia made no alteration during 1929 in the basic rates of wage previously declared.

State.	Basic Wage. (a)		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
New South Wales ..	£ 4 2 6 (b)	£ 2 4 6	20.12.29	Man and wife, and one child
Victoria ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
Queensland ..	(e) £ 4 5 0	2 3 0	28.9.25	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	4 5 6	1 19 6	1.7.25	(d)
Western Australia..	(f) £ 4 7 0	2 7 0	1.7.29	(d)
Tasmania ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)

(a) For basic rates of wage of Commonwealth Court as at May, 1930, *vide* page 85.

(b) Plus child allowances referred to hereafter.

(c) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(d) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of these States the tribunals appointed to determine the basic wage have adopted the unit of man, wife and two children.

(e) Basic rates from 1st August, 1930—Males, £4; females, £2 1s.

(f) In June, 1930, the Court of Arbitration declared the basic rates of wage to be as follows:—Metropolitan—Adult males, £4 6s.; adult females, £2 6s. 5d. Country—Males, £4 5s.; females, £2 5s. 11d.

New South Wales.—The “living” wage in New South Wales was under consideration by the Industrial Commission during 1929, and judgment was delivered on 25th October. The President dissented from the judgment of the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The majority judgment, after reviewing previous decisions and the requirements of the Acts regarding the size of the family to be taken into account, determined “that the statute directs that the requirements of children must be excluded, the living wage proper to be declared for industries other than rural is found to be £3 12s. 6d. per week. The reduction in the amount of the living wage is brought about by reason of the provisions of the statute itself. It has been suggested that serious economic effects will follow such a reduction of the general living wage, but having ascertained the amount of the wage by the application of proper principles, and in obedience to the terms of the statute, the Commission cannot, under the law as it now stands at present, increase the amount so determined, by reason that the consequences suggested may follow.”

The judgment having been delivered, the Commission withheld the declarations for fourteen days to afford Parliament an opportunity of considering the position. The declarations were not made, Parliament having passed the *Industrial Arbitration (Suspension of Living Wage Declaration) Act* 1929 (assented to, 31st October, 1929).

The Industrial Commission, on 20th December, 1929, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926, as amended by Act 1927, and to the provisions of section 3 of *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage) Amendment Act* 1929, declared £4 2s. 6d. per week as the living wage for adult male employees in the State, based on the requirements of a man and wife with one child under the age of fourteen years ; and declared £2 4s. 6d. as the living wage for adult female employees in the State, this being an amount equal to 54 per cent. of the living wage declared for adult male employees.

Western Australia—Basic Wage Declaration, 1929.—The Court of Arbitration, on 5th June, 1929, in pursuance of the provisions of Part VII. of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1925, determined and declared the basic wage to be paid to (a) adult males—£4 7s. per week ; and (b) adult females—£2 7s. per week ; provided that in the Goldfields areas the basic wage to be paid shall be—(a) adult males—£4 5s. per week, and (b) adult females—£2 5s. 11d. per week, payment being *pro rata* where the term of the employment is for less than one week. The above rates applied to unskilled workers and came into operation on 1st July, 1929. The declaration and reasons of the Court are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. IX. No. 2, for quarter ending 30th June, 1929.

Queensland.—The *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act* of 1929 provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the basic wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the “standard” hours). The provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the “basic wage” from time to time are of interest, as the legislation is of recent date, the Act being assented to on 23rd December, 1929. The following extracts show the main provisions. (i) “The minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength, and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account ; (ii) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed.”

“The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.”

“For the purposes of making any such declarations, the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.”

(iv.) *Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.*—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire as to the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household,

for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

				£ s. d.
Sydney ..	..	..	..	5 17 1
Melbourne ..	..	..	..	5 16 6
Brisbane ..	..	..	..	5 6 2
Adelaide ..	..	..	..	5 16 1
Perth ..	..	..	..	5 13 11
Hobart ..	..	..	..	5 16 11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)			..	5 15 8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

2. **Child Endowment.**—(i.) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances.

(ii.) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926-27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would only be paid to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage*, plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to 23rd December, 1929, provides that child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. The fund from which these payments are made is created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 is fixed at 1 per cent.

(iii.) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service. When the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances payment was made at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age to officers, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to a sum derived from salary and allowance of £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in previous Labour Reports.

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. General.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

2. Collection of Information.—On receipt of information at the Bureau regarding the occurrence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (a) locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) date of commencement; and (d) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (a) date of termination; (b) conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) method by which settlement was effected; (d) estimated loss in wages; and (e) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. Methods of Tabulation.—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten workpeople, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings—(a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1920*, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. Definitions of Terms.—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (a) strikes, (b) lock-outs; or (c) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions* have been adopted :—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial dispute."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence

* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. Other Particulars.—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.

6. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1929.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1929 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface. Similar information for the years 1914 to 1928 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 19.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1929 was 259, as compared with 287 during the previous year. In New South Wales 231 disputes occurred. Of this number 194 involved workpeople engaged in mining and quarrying. Working days lost during 1929 totalled 4,671,478 for all disputes in Australia as compared with 777,278 working days lost during 1928. The estimated loss of wages was £4,869,305 in 1929 as compared with £775,359 for the year 1928. The losses in working days are the highest recorded since 1917.

* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1929.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Dis-putes.	No. of Estab.-In-volved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-di-rectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	3	178	4,541	800	5,341	603,527	555,769
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . .	10	10	655	102	757	4,357	4,475
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	3	17	89	210	299	628	532
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	1	1	20	..	20	20	10
VII.	Other manufacturing . . .	1	1	16	5	21	378	361
VIII.	Building . . .	6	10	186	468	654	2,760	3,114
IX.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	194	277	69,727	1,835	71,562	2,713,186	3,122,377
X.	Railway and tramway services . . .	5	11	265	701	966	28,399	31,957
XI.	Other land transport . . .	2	2	190	18	208	1,600	1,735
XII.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	1	1	91	..	91	91	168
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . .	1	1	6	..	6	18	17
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . .	4	4	211	13	224	1,074	897
	Total . . .	231	513	75,997	4,152	80,149	3,856,038	3,721,412
Victoria—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	2	311	5,038	12,600	17,638	1,275,512	1,109,681
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	1	1	18	19	37	222	160
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	3	3	230	100	330	1,265	643
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	4	4	3,567	..	3,567	19,657	20,070
XIII.	Domestic hotels, etc. . .	1	1	40	..	40	20	11
	Total . . .	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
Queensland—								
VII.	Building . . .	1	18	70	..	70	1,680	1,932
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	3	5	1,621	8	1,629	1,763	1,447
	Total . . .	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
South Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	1	20	524	40	564	9,024	7,896
VII.	Building . . .	1	1	8	..	8	16	14
	Total . . .	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
Western Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. . .	1	1	140	30	170	510	440
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. . .	1	1	5	..	5	208	300
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	1	5	626	..	626	1,878	1,972
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	56	20	76	76	59
	Total . . .	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
Tasmania—								
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	1	35	10	..	10	10	12
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. . .	1	1	172	..	172	430	350
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . .	2	2	132	50	182	1,292	1,225
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . .	1	1	13	8	21	147	111
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . .	1	1	6	84	90	1,530	1,370
	Total . . .	6	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1929—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Federal Capital Territory—								
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	20	..	20	200	£ 200
	Total	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc. ..	7	510	10,243	13,470	23,713	1,888,573	1,673,786
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	10	10	655	102	757	4,357	4,475
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	5	53	117	229	346	860	704
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	5	5	422	100	522	1,715	1,003
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc. ..	1	1	5	..	5	208	300
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	16	5	21	378	361
VII.	Building	8	29	264	468	732	4,456	5,060
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. ..	204	293	75,673	1,893	77,566	2,737,776	3,147,091
IX.	Railway and tramway services ..	6	12	278	709	987	28,546	32,068
X.	Other land transport	2	2	190	18	208	1,600	1,735
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	1	91	..	91	91	168
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	2	2	46	..	46	38	28
XIV.	Miscellaneous	6	6	273	117	390	2,680	2,326
	Total—Australia (a)	259	926	88,293	17,111	105,404	4,671,478	4,869,305

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1928, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1929, viz.:—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	4	8	611	61	672
Tasmania	1	1	6	84	90
Total	5	9	617	145	762

7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1929.—(i.) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1929, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. The figures show large increases compared with those of the previous year as regards the number of working days and wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest since 1925. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (259) which occurred in 1929 no less than 204 occurred in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 194 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £4,869,305. The loss through the 185 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £3,087,134, or 63 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details Regarding Principal Disputes.*—During the first quarter of 1929, two serious disputes occurred, one involved timber-workers in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, and the other involved colliery employees on the Northern Coal-fields of New South Wales.

The dispute in the timber industry was occasioned by the refusal of the Timber Workers Union to accept the award of the Judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, made on 23rd January, 1929, following on the Full Court's order of the 18th December, 1928, declaring 48 hours per week as the standard hours in the timber industry, such hours to operate as from 1st January, 1929. It was contended by the employees, also, that the terms of the award materially reduced rates of wage in certain sections of the industry. The dispute in South Australia was of short duration as the employees decided to offer for work on 19th February under the terms of the new award. In New South Wales and Victoria the members of the union refused to work 48 hours per week. In New South Wales the men absented themselves on Saturdays during January, while in Victoria the employees worked 48 hours per week up to January 21st, and then decided to revert to 44 hours. They attended at their respective places of work at 7.30 a.m., but did not commence until 8 a.m. They took one hour instead of three-quarters of an hour for lunch.

The employers notified their workpeople that on and after 31st January, the 48 hours per week would be enforced and that those not attending for work at starting time would be considered to have abandoned their employment. Practically all employees refused to continue work on the 48 hours per week basis.

On 2nd February, 1929, an application for declaration that the members of the union should be deemed to be guilty of a strike was heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and after reviewing at length the conditions existing in the industry the Judge found that in the sections of the industry in New South Wales and Victoria, excluding bush mills, "there has been, and continues to be, a strike within the meaning of the definition of 'strike' in that there has been a cessation of work by employees acting in combination as a means of enforcing a demand that the standard of the ordinary hours of work in the industry should not exceed 44 hours per week". The employees were not represented in court during the hearing of the application.

At the date of the stoppage of work it was estimated that approximately 3,000 timber-workers, joiners, carters, engine-drivers and others connected with the timber industry were involved in New South Wales, and approximately 5,000 in Victoria. These numbers were greatly increased during the currency of the dispute, especially in Victoria, where the building trades were affected. In April, a number of building jobs in Melbourne were declared "black" by the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, the body acting on behalf of the employees. The Master Builders' Association applied to the Commonwealth Court for a strike order and this was granted on 20th April. In accordance with a resolution passed by the members of the Association the whole of the jobs in progress and under the control of members were closed down at the end of April. Building was suspended and thousands of workpeople including bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters, brick-makers, cement-workers, plumbers, iron-workers and other workers were thrown out of employment, and remained idle until 25th June, when, after a conference, a settlement was reached.

Employers in Sydney and Melbourne endeavoured to continue business and the timber yards and saw-mills were kept open, manned by members of the staffs and volunteer workers. Picketing was resorted to by members of the union and conflicts occurred between the strikers and volunteer workers. Serious disturbances took place in Sydney during May, and police protection was requested by the employers. Proceedings were taken against the leaders of the employees for participating in a procession and they were fined.

Pursuant to applications under Section 56c of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, Judge Lukin, on 22nd February, provisionally directed under Section 56f that a ballot of the members in New South Wales and Victoria of the Australian Timber Workers' Union be taken by an officer of the Court on the question whether the members referred to were prepared to work under the award dated 23rd January, 1929. The provisional order was made final on 12th March, and a ballot was taken. The result of the ballot showed that of 15,221 possible voters, votes to the number of 6,093 were returned, a vote of approximately 40 per cent. Of the votes counted the result was—Yes, 732; No, 5,318, and Informal, 43.

When announcing the result of the ballot the Judge stated that the order for the taking of the ballot was made after consultation with the other members of the Court then in Melbourne, and in their opinion the applicant members of the union had made a case calling for the intervention and order of the Court. In his remarks the Judge explained the steps taken, as far as the Court could, to ensure the secrecy of the ballot, and mentioned the difficulties in compiling the roll of voters from the list of members and their addresses. After the ballot the attention of the Judge was drawn to certain matters in regard to the voting papers. He considered that the position was of such serious import that it was advisable that such matters should be considered by the three Judges who had in consultation decided that the order for the holding of the secret ballot should be made. This consideration involved a close examination and scrutiny of the voting papers by each of the Judges, who came to the conclusion that the voting papers themselves indicated a violation of the secrecy of the ballot. It was evident that the precaution taken to procure a genuine expression of the attitude and opinion of the members towards the strike by way of a secret ballot had been largely frustrated. The members of the Court were of the opinion that the conclusions just referred to should be disclosed to the community. The following matters of interest came before the Commonwealth Court during the currency of the dispute:—

On 1st March, on proceedings instituted under Section 44 of the Commonwealth Act the Australian Timber Workers' Union was found guilty of a breach of the award dated 23rd January, 1929, in that it had done something in the nature of a strike and a fine of £1,000 was imposed.

On 7th March, the Secretary of the Trades Hall Council, Melbourne, was convicted on an information under the Commonwealth War Precautions Act Repeal Act for an offence, viz.—“encouraging an offence against the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act,” and a fine of £50 was imposed.

On 20th April, Judge Lukin, on the application of employers, declared that a strike existed in that part of the industries subject to the Builders' Labourers' and Carpenters and Joiners' Awards, which comprised building construction in the metropolitan district of Melbourne.

On 17th May, the Judge suspended portions of the timber-workers' award so far as Victoria was concerned, the clauses suspended relating to weekly engagements, mixed functions and union officers' privileges.

During May and June, negotiations for settling the dispute in Victoria were taking place. A Peace Conference convened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne on 1st May, with representation of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions and the Chamber of Manufactures was unsuccessful, as agreement could not be reached on the question of hours. Negotiations continued, but settlement was not reached until 22nd June, when a conference, presided over by the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, agreed that work would be resumed in accordance with the terms set out hereunder :—

- (a) That there shall be no victimization of either side.
- (b) Immediate conference to be held to discuss all questions of margins and conditions in the working of the award.
- (c) That on resumption of work, all margins operating before cessation of work shall prevail pending decision of conference. Court to be asked for variation of award in terms of any agreement arrived at.
- (d) Appointment of public accountant of high professional standing to conduct inquiry into the financial condition of timber merchants to ascertain the ability of the industry to carry on profitably under a 44 hour week.
- (e) That such inquiry be completed and reported upon within a period not exceeding six months from date of resumption of work.
- (f) That a sum equalling one-eleventh of the wages paid to each employee shall be placed in trust during such period, and such sum shall be paid over to the employee entitled thereto in the event of the Court deciding that the 44 hour week shall be reverted to.
- (g) That the question of hours in bush mills be eliminated and that the amount of 2s. 6d. per week shall be paid in addition to the basic rate under the Lukin award.
- (h) That all restrictions on the supply and use of materials shall be immediately abandoned.

Work was resumed in Victoria on 25th June, 1929.

The terms of settlement of the dispute in Victoria did not apply to New South Wales. In this State the employment of volunteer labour in the timber yards was the cause of many disturbances in the vicinity of the yards during July and August, and strong measures had to be taken to preserve peace. Labour leaders were charged with conspiracy, but were acquitted. The dispute continued until 2nd October, when it was declared " off " by the union officials.

The most serious dislocation of work recorded during recent years in Australia commenced on 2nd March, 1929, when the principal collieries on the Northern coalfields of New South Wales closed down owing to the refusal of the employees to accept reduced rates of wages. For some time prior to the closing down of the collieries the coal position in Australia had become very serious, owing to the depression in trade and the loss of oversea markets. Exports of Australian coal declined considerably during 1928, as compared

with previous years, and oversea competition became so keen that coal was being imported into Australia at a lower price than locally produced coal could be sold. The New South Wales colliery proprietors were unable to quote at a profit against oversea coal, and attributed their inability to do so to the high cost of production locally.

The Premier of New South Wales proposed that the owners of the collieries should forgo 1s. per ton of their profits, on condition that the State Government reduced railway freights and other Government charges by the equivalent of 2s. per ton, and mineworkers undertook to accept reduced rates for hewing and in other wages, equivalent to 1s. per ton. These reductions represented 4s. per ton, and were considered to be the minimum that would be required to stimulate local consumption. In order to compete successfully with oversea coal it was estimated that a reduction of at least 5s. per ton was necessary, and the Prime Minister undertook to help the industry by paying a Commonwealth bounty of 1s. per ton upon all coal shipped out of New South Wales.

These proposals were submitted to the Coal and Shale Employees' Federation, and were rejected by the officials on the ground that the employees were not prepared to accept any reduction in rates of wages. The owners thereupon withdrew their offer to forgo 1s. per ton of their profits.

Trade continued to decline, and the proprietors of the principal collieries on the Northern field decided that, owing to the lack of orders and to their inability to compete at a profit against the oversea coal, to close the pits. The closing of the majority of the Northern collieries, about 30 with 10,000 employees, occurred on 2nd March, 1929, after a fortnight's notice of the owners' intentions had been given to the employees. There are approximately 60 collieries in the district with an average production of 40,000 tons per day. The yield, on the closing of the larger collieries, fell to about 5,000 tons per day.

The Prime Minister endeavoured to secure a compromise, and at his request, supported by the Premier of New South Wales, the proprietors agreed to meet the representatives of the Governments and of the miners in conference at Canberra. The collieries were closed at date of this meeting. Little progress was made towards a settlement. The miners' representatives insisted as a preliminary towards any settlement that the accounts of the owners should be scrutinized by accountants to ascertain the rate of profit. The owners protested against this procedure, but ultimately agreed to consider the proposal in order to meet the appeals of the Governments and to get the industry re-started on a sounder basis. Agreement, however, regarding the appointment of accountants could not be reached, and the negotiations broke down.

Efforts to secure a settlement of the dispute continued, and in the early part of April, a conference, presided over by Sir Walter Bruce (President of the Industrial Peace Conference) held several sittings in Sydney to consider proposals by the Miners' Federation to enable the price of coal to be reduced. Notwithstanding special efforts on the part of the Chairman to effect a settlement, the proceedings ended without satisfactory result.

Further conferences to consider proposals submitted by the Treasurer of New South Wales and the alternative proposals of the officials of Miners' Federation were held without result. On 31st May, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and make recommendations and report upon—(1) The present position of the coal industry, including the production, carriage, export, distribution and sale of coal; and (2) the causes which have led to the present position of the coal industry. The Commission met during June, and issued an interim report in September. The employees would not accept this finding. The final report of the Commission was not completed at the end of 1929. The Chairman of the Commission arranged for a conference between the parties during July, with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the parties were prepared to go towards a compromise but the conference failed as neither party submitted solutions of the position. In March the Government authorized a prosecution under the provisions of the Industrial Peace Act against a prominent coal-mine owner, but such prosecution was subsequently withdrawn so as not to prejudice negotiations.

The Commonwealth Government in power at the commencement of the dispute were defeated at the elections, and on the new Government taking office the Prime Minister and the Treasurer endeavoured to effect a settlement of the dispute. A compulsory conference under the provisions of the Industrial Peace Act was called, but ended abruptly as the miners' representatives refused to consider a reduction of wages.

During November, the State Government decided to open Rothbury colliery and invited applications from men prepared to accept work at reduced rates of pay. The mine was opened in December and serious disturbances occurred. Coal-miners in Victoria and Queensland ceased work for a short period in sympathy with the original Rothbury employees.

A compulsory conference under Section 16A of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, summoning representatives of the employers and employees involved in the dispute, was held at Sydney on 17th and 18th December, but agreement for settlement was not reached. After hearing argument the Judge, on 19th December, delivered an interim award "that the hewing rates, wages and conditions of employment of coal-miners and other workmen, now or hereafter employed in the production of coal, shall be those prevailing immediately prior to the 2nd March, 1929," and shall continue in operation until 31st January, 1930, or until further order. An appeal against the interim award was heard by the High Court and it was held by that Court that the order was made without jurisdiction. A further compulsory conference was held in January, 1930, and the Judge strongly urged that, pending final award, work should be resumed. The collieries, however, remained idle, and notwithstanding repeated efforts to settle the dispute by members of the Commonwealth and State Governments, work was not resumed until June, 1930. Further reference to this dispute will be made in the next report.

8. Industrial Disputes, 1925 to 1929.—(i.) *Australia*.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1925 to 1929, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Bulding. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1925 ..	39	15	391	30	24	499
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1927 ..	60	19	285	41	36	441
1928 ..	28	6	194	42	17	287
1929 ..	29	8	204	9	9	259
1925 to 1929..	216	65	1,301	151	113	1,846
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1925 ..	8,420	1,882	135,409	25,084	5,951	176,746
1926 ..	12,408	924	93,107	2,901	3,694	113,034
1927 ..	11,368	9,690	132,766	42,487	4,446	200,757
1928 ..	3,304	290	72,504	17,992	2,332	96,422
1929 ..	25,364	732	77,566	1,286	456	105,404
1925 to 1929..	60,864	13,518	511,352	89,750	16,879	692,363
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1925 ..	129,808	37,615	577,132	291,415	92,600	1,128,570
1926 ..	271,049	10,015	950,770	36,693	41,734	1,310,261
1927 ..	168,432	342,649	868,779	304,586	29,135	1,713,581
1928 ..	71,803	3,419	316,245	367,271	18,540	777,278
1929 ..	1,896,091	4,456	2,737,776	30,237	2,918	4,671,478
1925 to 1929..	2,537,183	398,154	5,450,702	1,030,202	184,927	9,601,168
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925 ..	124,894	35,674	688,755	209,521	48,700	1,107,544
1926 ..	249,712	7,721	1,098,111	27,306	32,963	1,415,813
1927 ..	138,418	293,792	1,009,580	210,214	24,692	1,676,696
1928 ..	61,160	3,225	378,655	317,337	14,982	775,359
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	3,147,091	33,971	2,554	4,869,305
1925 to 1929..	2,254,813	345,472	6,322,192	798,349	123,891	9,844,717

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.) For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924. During the year 1929 disputes classified in the Mining Group (VIII.) represented 79 per cent. of the total during the year, as compared with 68 per cent. during 1928.

During the past five years working days lost through dislocations of work, involving workpeople engaged in mining and quarrying work numbered 5,450,702, representing 57 per cent. of the total loss of working days during

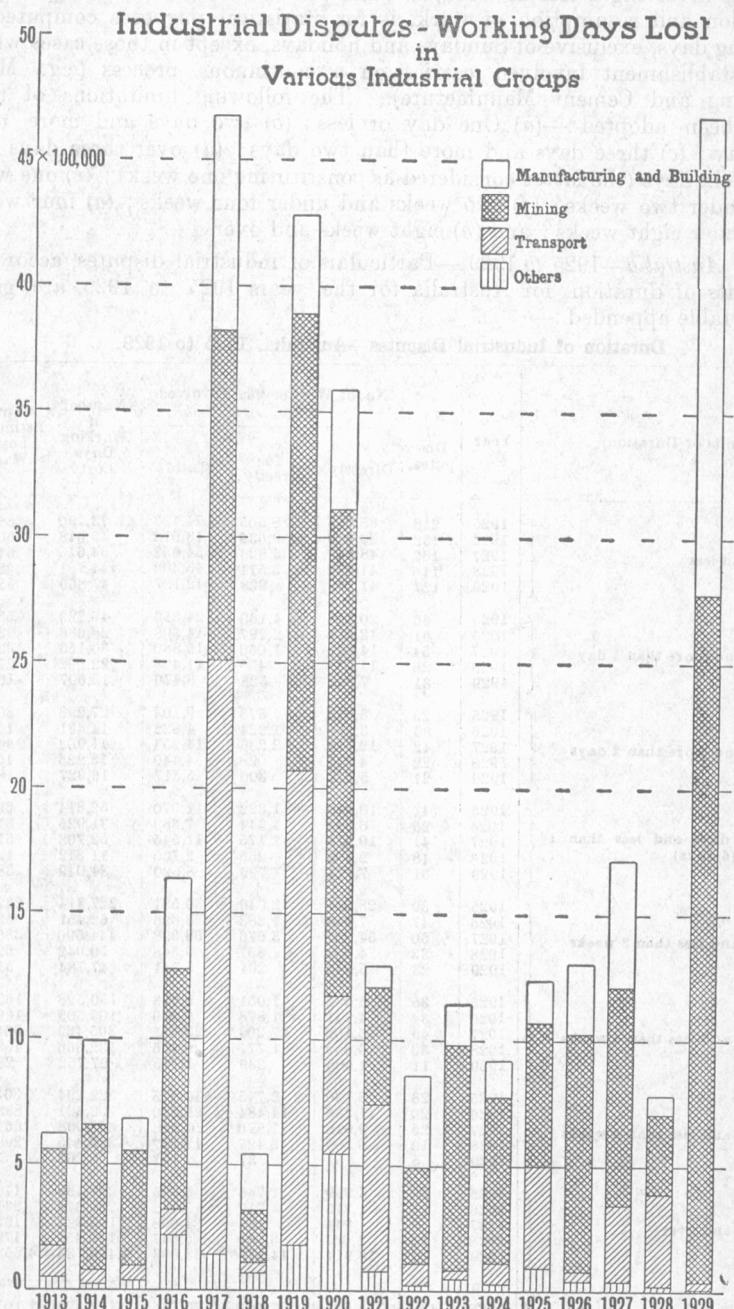
the period. The majority of the disputes causing this high percentage of loss involved employees in the coal-mining districts of New South Wales. In making any comparison as to the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States. A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1925 to 1929, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States, 1925 to 1929.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In- directly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1925	430	458	123,292	16,937	140,229	649,840	736,601
	1926	256	631	68,281	23,359	96,640	1,111,230	1,229,410
	1927	339	470	108,116	40,425	148,541	1,133,963	1,230,060
	1928	230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	521,768
	1929	a231	513	75,997	4,152	80,149	3,356,038	3,721,412
Victoria ..	1925	19	158	5,428	3,172	8,600	131,737	130,817
	1926	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	109,735	106,423
	1927	24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
Queensland ..	1925	22	64	20,432	840	21,272	219,826	164,480
	1926	29	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
	1927	30	376	29,594	640	30,234	428,135	325,884
	1928	12	329	2,958	670	3,628	70,764	62,008
	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
South Australia ..	1925	11	24	1,118	281	1,399	19,463	12,240
	1926	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,836	17,133
	1927	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,878	51,284	40,266
	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
Western Australia ..	1925	10	180	3,321	814	4,135	98,941	56,358
	1926	9	28	523	78	601	9,081	5,998
	1927	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
	1928	11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
Tasmania ..	1925	3	16	169	70	239	2,989	2,300
	1926	10	12	660	231	891	5,080	4,363
	1927	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182
	1928	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508
	1929	a6	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068
Northern Territory ..	1925	1	1	16	..	16	39	39
	1926	2	2	93	112	205	996	870
	1927	2	2	338	..	338	5,163	4,753
	1928	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1925	3	5	823	33	856	5,735	4,709
	1926	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	1927	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
	1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
Australia ..	1925	499	906	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	913	80,768	32,266	112,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	944	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
	1928	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,358
	1929	259	926	88,293	17,111	105,404	4,671,478	4,869,305

(a) See footnote page 93.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

9. Duration of Disputes.—(i.) General.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Australia—1925 to 1929.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1925 to 1929 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia. 1925 to 1929.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less ..	1925	218	65,918	8,505	74,423	73,790	88,819
	1926	132	33,979	9,039	43,018	43,018	50,923
	1927	162	48,827	5,826	54,653	54,613	64,895
	1928	119	41,892	3,511	45,403	44,781	52,576
	1929	127	41,299	828	42,127	47,869	55,514
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1925	66	20,156	4,160	24,316	47,223	55,605
	1926	61	12,011	2,297	14,308	28,636	33,094
	1927	54	14,820	1,060	15,880	30,153	33,850
	1928	29	11,038	458	11,496	22,992	27,056
	1929	31	7,942	528	8,470	15,697	16,631
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1925	29	8,615	578	9,193	27,298	30,877
	1926	30	3,598	1,224	4,822	14,431	15,423
	1927	42	12,718	2,236	14,954	41,903	44,822
	1928	22	4,412	28	4,440	13,225	15,365
	1929	21	5,217	300	5,517	16,327	18,865
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days) ..	1925	41	10,648	1,322	11,970	52,614	62,353
	1926	25	6,045	1,344	7,389	31,925	31,049
	1927	41	10,370	1,175	11,545	52,708	57,751
	1928	18	2,490	235	2,725	11,372	12,756
	1929	31	7,721	799	8,520	34,049	38,949
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1925	59	28,541	2,040	30,581	227,314	232,731
	1926	47	7,343	1,283	8,626	62,451	63,894
	1927	60	54,722	3,676	58,398	444,500	380,956
	1928	33	4,891	657	5,548	50,642	52,982
	1929	23	5,540	201	5,741	47,784	51,893
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1925	35	8,032	1,051	9,083	150,598	163,305
	1926	34	4,741	1,878	6,619	106,505	106,189
	1927	49	6,162	17,209	23,371	305,469	304,653
	1928	33	6,659	1,777	8,436	132,366	150,634
	1929	11	1,506	239	1,745	27,752	28,454
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1925	28	8,130	2,745	10,875	322,294	303,077
	1926	20	11,336	14,484	25,820	793,621	883,672
	1927	25	9,018	11,870	20,888	658,908	661,597
	1928	19	9,300	3,427	12,727	322,445	290,830
	1929	5	154	37	191	5,262	5,812
8 weeks and over ..	1925	23	4,559	1,746	6,305	227,439	170,777
	1926	11	1,715	717	2,432	229,674	231,569
	1927	8	944	124	1,068	125,327	125,163
	1928	14	1,667	3,980	5,647	179,455	173,160
	1929	10	18,914	14,179	33,093	4,476,738	4,653,187
Total ..	1925	499	154,599	22,147	176,746	1,128,570	1,107,544
	1926	360	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
	1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	88,293	17,111	105,404	4,671,478	4,869,305

10. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i.) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz.:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes*. The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

A great deal of erroneous deduction has been made from the figures published in connexion with Industrial Disputes, more especially in regard to "No. of Disputes occurring," due in large measure to the inability of the Bureau to publish within the narrow limits of an official publication full details of the "causes" of the bulk of these disputes. A close analysis of the returns, however, discloses that the vast majority is due to causes which amount to nothing more than pure difference of opinion between workers and management on the questions at issue, and is only capable of settlement by the parties themselves, although in the case of a protracted dispute common sense or economic necessity often dictates the appointment of an outside mediator to settle the trouble. The number of disputes settled by "direct negotiation" is thus largely explained.

The Commonwealth and State Arbitration Tribunals have covered by their awards all matters of wages and working conditions which it is possible to incorporate in such documents. The analysis referred to reveals the remarkable fact that only about 15 per cent. of the total disputes that occur touch questions which are either covered by awards or are susceptible to treatment by an Arbitration Tribunal.

It will be seen, therefore, that the very large proportion of 85 per cent. of these disputes falls outside the purview of Arbitration Tribunals. Most of these occur in the coal-mining industry, which in 1929 accounted for 79 per cent. of the total disputes.

The above remarks refer of course to "No. of Disputes Occurring," but when the matter is considered from the point of view of "Working Days Lost," which after all is the most serious aspect of industrial disputes, the relation of arbitrable and non-arbitrable questions in the aggregate loss can become entirely the reverse of that presented by their consideration only from the standpoint of numbers, and this relationship would vary each year according to the magnitude of the disputes under each category. For the year 1929, for instance, the preponderance of numbers is in the non-arbitrable section, but that of "working days lost" is heavily on the arbitrable side.

It will be realized from the above remarks that in making any deductions from the figures published in this section the facts mentioned here should be taken into consideration.

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

(ii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1929.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes classified according to causes for Australia for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1923 to 1929.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	35	44	33	23	24	8	8
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	7	5	5	4	3	6
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	37	95	99	67	66	39	45
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	10	2	4	13	14	2	6
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	2	4	6	2	4	2	2
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	4	6	8	5	12	6	3
(b) Other union questions ..	5	11	31	27	22	24	11	12
4. Employment of particular classes or persons—	44	68	137	118	108	152	105	87
5. Working conditions ..	51	57	111	106	46	72	48	31
6. Sympathetic ..	5	9	8	16	8	5	9	6
7. Other causes ..	8	37	59	77	61	64	54	53
Total ..	208	274	504	499	360	441	287	259
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	9,810	8,312	23,443	17,046	7,316	2,775	1,414
(b) Against decrease ..	563	174	1,113	1,123	1,275	300	1,317	11,332
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	8,696	30,585	31,387	18,883	20,297	17,057	8,742
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	6,488	1,328	462	9,730	7,813	61	21,646
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	485	1,172	2,668	290	288	1,005	2,067
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	473	1,005	1,592	125	4,432	193	103
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	2,310	12,078	10,957	3,790	25,848	2,811	4,367
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	11,269	39,839	36,075	25,165	55,174	35,379	22,933
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	15,805	36,630	35,034	12,889	29,766	14,169	4,672
6. Sympathetic ..	947	875	436	5,328	3,499	1,484	6,123	11,604
7. Other causes ..	1,755	20,130	19,948	28,677	20,342	48,039	10,032	16,524
Total ..	50,283	76,321	152,446	176,746	113,034	200,757	96,422	105,404
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	64,493	120,317	209,356	580,183	150,691	6,548	7,433
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	1,012	13,553	24,352	2,573	2,578	3,824	2,542,157
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	81,749	111,613	154,169	82,898	83,831	80,755	47,261
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	101,807	130,440	12,816	280,152	305,782	725	1,887,196
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	36,092	42,441	16,173	290	4,487	2,667	3,183
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	784	2,555	14,784	1,623	82,156	2,137	424
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	17,743	40,046	105,195	15,607	204,802	8,900	49,924
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	63,094	253,779	214,738	114,917	310,425	423,555	78,492
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	134,830	124,041	150,325	123,390	303,788	98,852	8,545
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	6,357	926	41,046	38,381	3,573	106,358	23,482
7. Other causes ..	5,212	638,016	78,935	185,616	70,247	261,468	42,957	23,381
Total ..	623,528	1,145,977	918,646	1,128,570	1,310,261	1,718,581	777,278	4,671,478

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions," and "employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913-1925, with the exception of 1922, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and

fluctuating between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916. The number from this cause in 1929 was low, representing only 23 per cent. The heavy loss in working days recorded under the heading "Against Decrease of Wages" was due to the serious dislocation on the Northern coal-fields of New South Wales. The timber-workers' dispute in New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the large number of working days recorded as lost under the heading "For Reduction of Hours." Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. During 1929 disputes concerning "Employment" numbered 87, being 34 per cent. of the total during the year. Disputes concerning "Working Conditions" caused 31 dislocations of work during 1929, and 29 of these disputes occurred in New South Wales, practically all of which involved coal miners. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1925. Six disputes were classified under this heading in 1929. Certain of these sympathetic stoppages were connected with the coal-miners' dispute. Stoppages of work numbering 53 were classified under "Other Causes," as the causes of the disputes were not considered to come under any of the more definite headings. These disputes were of short duration.

11. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i.) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute. They come within one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople.
- (b) In favour of employer.
- (c) Compromise.
- (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees stop work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii.) Results in each State, 1929.—The following table shows the industrial disputes during 1929, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1929.^a

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	61	126	36	2	9,893	38,404	6,586	13,175	34,152	695,866	38,876	19,149
Victoria	2	3	5	1	360	19,240	312	1,700	580	1,288,180	1,326	6,590
Queensland	..	1	1	2	..	1,200	70	429	..	1,200	1,680	563
South Australia	1	1	..	..	8	564	..	..	16	9,024	..	..
Western Australia	1	3	..	..	626	251	..	..	1,878	794	..	..
Tasmania	4	..	2	..	293	..	182	..	2,117	..	1,292	..
N. Territory	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	200	..	..	..
F. C. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ab	70	134	44	5	11,200	59,659	7,150	15,304	38,943	1,995,064	43,174	26,302

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1929, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estabs.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales	6	41	12,091	2,567,995	£ 2,954,713

b See note to table on page 93.

Included in the above figures are the losses incurred through the dislocation of work on the Northern coal-fields of New South Wales.

(iii) *Australia, 1929.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1929, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1929.^a

Classified according to Causes and Results.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	2	6	..	..	..	182	1,232	..	..	609	6,824	..
(b) Against de-	1	2	2	..	..	172	53	107	..	430	8,204	2,827
(c) Other wage questions ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,135	11,562	23,850
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	5	1	..	..	..	21,634	12	..	..	1,887,172	24
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	1	1	..	..	..	2,029	38	..	..	3,031	152
Trade Unionism—												
(c) Against em- ployment of non-unionists	3	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	424	..	..
(b) Other union questions ..	3	4	3	..	..	2,161	647	760	..	13,924	1,040	3,852
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..												
Working condi- tions ..	29	40	17	..	..	4,995	14,798	2,915	..	10,890	57,249	7,653
Sympathetic ..	1	..	1	4	..	..	155	..	..	2,402	4,366	1,000
Other Causes ..	7	40	5	1	..	664	10,545	890	4,425	..	1,140	21,877
Total ab ..	70	134	44	5	11,200	59,659	7,150	15,304	38,943	1,995,064	43,174	26,302

a See note to table on page 93.

b See note a to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1925 to 1929.* (b)—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1925-1929, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1925 to 1929.^b

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1925 ..	130	335	20	6	50,983	116,658	4,844	2,829	448,136	549,746	52,321	12,923
1926 ..	72	243	80	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486
1927 ..	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,006	1,198,183	294,102	10,285
1928 ..	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178
1929 ^a ..	70	134	44	5	11,200	59,659	7,150	15,304	38,943	1,095,064	43,174	26,302

^a See note on page 93.^b See note to first table on page 106.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but latterly the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1929 was 53. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. Methods of Settlement.—(i) General.—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and mainly relates to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1923 to 1929.a*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1929.a

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.b
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	140	264	209	166	229	138	129
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	25	20	24	16	18	8	8
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	4	11	12	8	13	10	3
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	7	2	10	19	8	1
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	2	12	13	13	19	6	6
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..								
13	5	5	4	8	5	10	7	
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..								
1	1	2	1	10	3	3	3	
By other methods ..								
13	86	179	226	135	122	99	96	
Total ..	208	265	500	491	356	435	282	b253

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	30,213	70,895	75,961	44,995	94,070	37,708	22,193
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	10,277	4,448	12,767	17,072	5,839	1,242	19,161
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	615	2,519	1,781	936	3,763	2,009	487
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	544	2,952	208	684	4,314	2,975	56
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	58	4,262	3,251	4,332	33,517	1,497	511
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..								
658	315	130	160	245	533	11,047	5,411	
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..								
170	18	170	28	..	1,104	266	144	
By other methods ..								
2,988	33,408	66,370	81,158	44,325	56,860	38,916	45,350	
Total ..	50,283	75,448	151,746	175,314	112,589	200,000	95,660	93,313

(a) See note page 93.

(b) See note page 106.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1929—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	229,503	373,155	470,110	417,158	700,938	273,254	96,475
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	582,929	103,005	320,046	549,427	100,148	36,937	1,279,258
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	25,531	41,900	17,650	11,281	80,815	38,878	5,261
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	8,484	142,030	4,338	8,744	60,236	29,533	56
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	478	74,376	67,272	134,841	305,303	3,962	1,882
By Filling Places of Work—people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	2,517	3,040	1,163	2,865	9,706	266,369	610,686
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	18	1,250	1,932	..	30,289	750	9,861
By other methods ..	56,509	267,859	150,526	180,665	118,580	422,094	96,637	100,004
Total ..	623,528	1,117,314	890,191	1,063,176	1,242,896	1,709,559	746,320	2,103,483

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	252,059	398,628	505,565	425,527	700,332	280,509	104,919
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	12,394	676,288	114,830	230,771	658,498	102,699	43,201	1,113,433
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	88,277	24,158	34,151	15,395	6,819	77,162	45,475	5,560
By reference to Board or Court ..	104,293	7,536	110,550	3,499	7,771	42,978	22,595	51
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,373	350	56,766	68,880	124,511	284,282	3,156	1,660
By Filling Places of Work—people on Strike or Locked Out ..	6,478	1,737	2,111	1,225	2,548	7,245	230,093	564,389
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	7,850	13	970	2,318	..	34,580	473	11,558
By other methods ..	25,240	279,104	167,149	206,775	134,805	422,828	113,363	113,022
Total ..	287,739	1,241,245	835,164	1,034,428	1,360,479	1,672,106	738,865	1,914,592

In all years shown with the exception of the year 1925 direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1929 amounting to 51 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

13. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, are comparatively few in number.

These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations, and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1925 to 1929.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Directly or Indirectly Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
1925.				£
Seamen— Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia .. Tasmania ..	1,303 1,102 342 359 235 111	25,326 21,373 6,633 6,969 4,557 2,142	17,728 14,961 4,643 4,878 3,190 1,500
Total .. .. ..	..	3,452	67,000	46,900
1926.				
Coal-mining— Demand by Engine-drivers and Firemen for restoration of "margin for skill" reduced by award of Coal Tribunal (Mr. Hibble), 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria .. Tasmania ..	13,000 1,794 206	442,000 60,996 618	530,400 73,195 742
Total .. .. ..	..	15,000	503,614	604,337
1927.				
Shipping—Waterside Workers— Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups" 30/11/27 to 6/12/27	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia	4,979 4,739 3,572 3,299 1,834	31,080 29,582 22,297 20,593 11,448	24,825 23,152 17,452 16,112 8,959
Total .. .. ..	..	18,423	115,000	90,000
1928.				
Marine Cooks— Demand by Union that the complement of cooks on s.s. <i>Ulimaroa</i> should be increased. 3/3/28 to 23/6/28	New South Wales	108	11,762	9,450
Marine Cooks, Stewards, Seamen, &c.— Sympathy with marine cooks — s.s. <i>Ulimaroa</i>	New South Wales Victoria .. South Australia ..	2,131 893 992	53,649 14,906 8,461	46,632 12,937 7,282
Total .. .. ..	..	4,016	77,016	66,831
Waterside Workers— Refusal of waterside workers to accept award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. 10/9/28 to 17/10/28	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia .. Tasmania ..	2,640 2,840 2,100 1,900 1,300 200	(a) 49,250 86,000 58,200 40,500 27,000 3,050	42,750 75,000 49,500 34,800 23,250 2,600
Total .. .. ..	..	10,980	264,000	227,900
1929.				
Timber Workers— Refusal to work 48 hours per week as provided in award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. 1/2/29 to 29/10/29	New South Wales Victoria .. to .. 17,600 564	3,300 5,000 17,600 564	600,472 1,275,360 9,024	552,854 1,109,555 7,896
Total .. .. ..	..	1,884,856	1,884,856	1,670,305

(a) Mainly indirect loss due to shortage of shipping.

No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1925 to 1929.

Disputes.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Seamen, Interstate and overseas services, 12/6/25 to 7/8/25	All States ..	Demand for inclusion in each man's articles of conditions of Award rendered void by deregistration of Union	Demand conceded, together with other modifications of Award, conditionally on Union agreeing not to exercise job control	By conference of parties
Coalmining—Engine-drivers and Firemen, 10/5/26 to 19/6/26	New South Wales Victoria Tasmania	Demand for restoration of "margins" enjoyed over other designations engaged in the Coalmining Industry, which had been reduced by recent award of Coal Tribunal	Work resumed on old conditions pending resubmission of claims to Tribunal—which subsequently refused the claims	Referred to Coal Tribunal
Waterside Workers, 30/11/27 to 6/12/27	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia	Refusal to work overtime to force hearing of claims by Arbitration Court, narrowed at finish to question of "pick-ups"	Interim award granted by Court confirming practice re "pick-ups" obtaining at ports at date of filing of claims	Compulsory Conference by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration
Marine Cooks, 3/3/28 to 23/6/28	New South Wales	Demand by Union that complement of cooks on s.s. <i>Ulimaroa</i> should be increased	Work resumed on terms submitted by shipowners, who claimed the right of free selection of cooks	Negotiations between representatives of employers and employees
Marine Cooks, Stewards, Seamen, &c.	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Sympathy with marine cooks, s.s. <i>Ulimaroa</i>	Work resumed on termination of marine cooks' dispute	
Waterside Workers, 10/9/28 to 17/10/28	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Refusal of waterside workers to accept award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration	Men decided to accept terms of Award and to apply for licences under Transport Workers' Act	By filling places with men licensed under Transport Workers' Act
Timber Workers, 1/2/29 to 2/10/29	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Refusal to accept award of Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, following on Full Court's Order, declaring 48 hours per week as the standard hours in the industry	Award accepted in South Australia after short stoppage. Work resumed in Victoria during June after conference. Strike declared "off" in New South Wales in October	By round table conference with independent chairman in Victoria. Men's leaders declared strike "off" in New South Wales

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by the Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated during the year 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars of unemployment for that year, and also for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891. The Bureau has to thank these officials for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

Since that year information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics and in the Labour Reports.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) *States, 1929.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs:—

Unemployment—States, 1929.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. .	107	181,478	20,846	11.5
Victoria .. .	76	113,740	12,740	11.1
Queensland .. .	47	55,284	3,917	7.1
South Australia .. .	60	38,100	5,979	15.7
Western Australia .. .	58	26,386	2,633	9.9
Tasmania .. .	34	9,105	1,244	13.4
Australia .. .	382	424,093	47,359	11.1

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1930 (1st Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1930 (1st Quarter) in respect of:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- (b) The number of members of such unions.

- (c) The number of members unemployed, and
 (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1930 (1st Quarter).

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year	..	25	6,445	599 9.3
1896 "	..	25	4,227	457 10.8
1901 "	..	39	8,710	574 6.6
1907 "	..	51	13,179	757 5.7
1908 "	..	68	18,685	1,117 6.0
1909 "	..	84	21,122	1,223 5.8
1910 "	..	109	32,995	1,857 5.6
1911 "	..	160	67,961	3,171 4.7
1912 "	..	464	224,023	12,441 5.6
1913 (average for year)	..	462	246,068	16,054 6.5
1914 "	..	459	268,938	22,344 8.3
1915 "	..	470	276,215	25,663 9.3
1916 "	..	473	290,075	16,783 5.8
1917 "	..	450	286,811	20,334 7.1
1918 "	..	478	299,793	17,536 5.8
1919 "	..	464	310,145	20,507 6.6
1920 "	..	447	341,967	22,105 6.5
1921 "	..	449	361,744	40,549 11.2
1922 "	..	445	380,998	35,238 9.3
1923 "	..	436	376,557	26,672 7.1
1924 "	..	413	397,613	35,507 8.9
1925 "	..	380	391,380	34,620 8.8
1926 "	..	374	415,397	29,326 7.1
1927 "	..	375	445,985	31,032 7.0
1928 "	..	375	423,422	45,669 10.8
1929 "	..	382	424,093	47,359 11.1
1928 1st Quarter	..	378	427,992	45,638 10.7
2nd	..	363	416,827	46,656 11.2
3rd	..	378	419,899	47,745 11.4
4th	..	379	428,970	42,637 9.9
1929 1st	..	375	420,756	39,159 9.3
2nd	..	376	409,503	40,996 10.0
3rd	..	388	433,388	52,480 12.1
4th	..	390	432,727	56,801 13.1
1930 1st Quarter	..	392	432,464	63,144 14.6

3. Employment Index-Numbers.—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1929.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1919.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed Employment Index-No., 1911=1000	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	93.4	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1	91.2	92.9	93.0	89.2	88.9
	952	980	1000	981	962	980	932	952	975	956	957	975	976	936	933

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification, the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

The figures show that there was a serious decline in employment during 1929 as compared with previous years, with the exception of the year 1921, when the highest percentage of unemployment of members of trade unions was recorded.

4. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) *Australia, 1929.*—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1929.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	15	15,059	1,949	12.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc...	63	81,560	9,999	12.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	51	34,266	3,541	10.3
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	21	38,027	4,083	10.7
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	20,121	624	3.1
VI. Other Manufacturing	60	39,215	7,322	18.6
VII. Building	45	51,871	6,001	11.4
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	19	22,193	2,536	11.3
X. Land Transport other than Rail-way and Tramway services	12	15,754	1,348	8.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	84	106,027	9,956	9.4
All Groups	382	424,093	47,359	11.1

(ii) *Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1928 and 1929.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1928 and 1929. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1928, and 1929.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1928.				1929.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3.7	8.3	9.3	9.6	9.9	6.5	13.6	14.2	15.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7.4	13.5	12.5	12.2	12.9	11.2	9.4	13.2	15.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	8.6	10.0	8.9	7.2	5.4	11.4	11.6	12.8
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	9.1	11.6	12.3	7.4	9.8	10.2	12.8	10.0
V. Books, Printing, etc.	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.3
VI. Other Manufacturing	6.9	16.0	17.9	17.5	16.2	13.8	17.9	20.7	22.1
VII. Building	5.5	11.7	12.6	11.2	8.7	10.6	8.8	11.9	14.3
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	5.6	20.8	17.4	20.1	17.1	13.2	12.0	11.3	8.6
X. Other Land Transport	1.1	6.3	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.6	8.4	9.3	9.0
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous	5.4	6.7	7.8	8.5	7.3	7.3	8.3	10.1	11.6
AUSTRALIA	..	5.6	10.7	11.2	11.4	9.9	9.3	10.0	12.1
									13.1

5. *Unemployment—States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1924 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 19, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 118. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of the years 1925 to 1929:—

Unemployment.—States, Percentages Quarterly, 1925 to 1929.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1st quarter, 1925	13.2	7.7	5.1	3.6	5.8	5.5	9.3
2nd quarter, 1925	12.7	9.8	6.5	4.8	6.1	11.3	10.2
3rd quarter, 1925	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.1	6.9	9.3	7.9
4th quarter, 1925	10.1	7.1	9.2	3.6	5.5	5.6	8.1
1st quarter, 1926	8.4	7.3	12.8	5.0	6.9	13.6	8.2
2nd quarter, 1926	7.5	7.1	4.3	4.4	6.7	14.2	6.7
3rd quarter, 1926	7.4	7.3	8.2	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
4th quarter, 1926	6.2	4.2	8.5	4.4	5.8	12.6	5.7
1st quarter, 1927	7.0	4.9	6.5	3.7	5.3	6.2	5.9
2nd quarter, 1927	6.8	6.8	5.5	5.6	4.4	6.8	6.4
3rd quarter, 1927	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
4th quarter, 1927	9.1	9.8	6.2	10.7	4.9	10.1	8.9
1st quarter, 1928	11.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	5.2	13.3	10.7
2nd quarter, 1928	10.9	12.2	7.1	16.1	9.5	10.7	11.2
3rd quarter, 1928	11.9	11.2	6.8	17.6	8.8	8.2	11.4
4th quarter, 1928	10.6	9.6	6.4	13.3	9.2	10.0	9.9
1st quarter, 1929	9.7	8.6	7.1	13.2	8.5	8.7	9.3
2nd quarter, 1929	10.0	9.4	7.6	14.1	9.8	14.6	10.0
3rd quarter, 1929	12.4	13.0	6.2	17.8	9.6	15.0	12.1
4th quarter, 1929	13.8	13.5	7.4	17.8	11.8	15.1	13.1

6. **Causes of Unemployment.**—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of, and for the years, 1925 to 1929:—

Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly and Yearly, 1925 to 1929.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions reporting.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1925.									
1st quarter .. .	373,566	26,927	7.2	2,762	0.7	653	0.2	30,342	8.1
2nd quarter .. .	342,174	29,242	8.6	2,305	0.7	493	0.1	32,040	9.4
3rd quarter .. .	367,607	25,281	6.9	2,637	0.7	593	0.2	28,511	7.8
4th quarter .. .	413,248	26,418	6.4	2,770	0.7	1,100	0.2	30,288	7.3
Year .. .	374,174	26,967	7.2	2,619	0.7	710	0.2	30,296	8.1
1926.									
1st quarter .. .	415,032	30,855	7.4	2,536	0.6	770	0.1	34,161	8.2
2nd quarter .. .	369,894	21,745	5.9	2,498	0.7	677	0.2	24,920	6.7
3rd quarter .. .	434,521	29,482	6.8	2,795	0.6	594	0.2	32,871	7.6
4th quarter .. .	441,560	22,243	5.0	2,855	0.6	453	0.1	25,351	5.7
Year .. .	415,252	26,081	6.3	2,621	0.6	624	0.2	29,326	7.1
1927.									
1st quarter .. .	445,739	22,614	5.0	2,546	0.6	1,120	0.3	26,280	5.9
2nd quarter .. .	455,133	25,813	5.7	2,867	0.6	537	0.1	29,217	6.4
3rd quarter .. .	447,935	26,511	5.9	2,904	0.7	576	0.1	29,991	6.7
4th quarter .. .	435,133	35,047	8.0	2,853	0.7	741	0.2	38,641	8.9
Year .. .	445,935	27,496	6.2	2,793	0.6	743	0.2	31,032	7.0
1928.									
1st quarter .. .	427,992	41,976	9.8	2,933	0.7	729	0.2	45,638	10.7
2nd quarter .. .	416,827	43,200	10.4	2,947	0.7	600	0.1	46,656	11.2
3rd quarter .. .	419,899	44,534	10.6	2,726	0.7	515	0.1	47,745	11.4
4th quarter .. .	423,970	39,252	9.1	2,965	0.7	420	0.1	42,637	9.9
Year .. .	423,422	42,235	10.0	2,868	0.7	568	0.1	45,669	10.8
1929.									
1st quarter .. .	420,756	36,069	8.6	2,655	0.6	435	0.1	39,159	9.3
2nd quarter .. .	401,698	37,307	9.3	2,299	0.6	352	0.1	39,958	10.0
3rd quarter .. .	427,714	46,739	10.9	3,582	0.8	564	0.1	50,885	11.8
4th quarter .. .	411,714	48,804	11.9	3,331	0.8	533	0.1	52,668	12.8
Year .. .	415,470	42,230	10.2	2,967	0.7	471	0.1	45,668	11.0

7. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made during 1928. The State Statisticians were requested to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received from these officials, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Report, No. 19.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As there is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment, information in regard to these Bureaux obtained from reports received from the officers in charge in the respective States was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Particulars were given of the methods adopted in the several State offices concerning system of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, systems in force for granting sustenance and food relief, and other information concerning the functions of the Bureaux.

The organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States is shown hereunder :—

(i) *New South Wales.*—(a) *General.*—The Labour and Industry Department has established free employment agencies, known as State Labour Exchanges, in Sydney, Newcastle, and Broken Hill, with sub-agencies in 222 towns throughout the State. The Central Labour Exchange is located in Sydney, and there are five other exchanges in the Metropolitan area. These exchanges deal with all classes of labour. In addition, there is in Sydney a State Labour Exchange exclusively for the industry of coal lumping in Port Jackson.

The functions of the Exchanges as defined by the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912 and amendments are—"To bring together intending employers and persons seeking employment; to make known the number of employed and unemployed in the State; to encourage minors and others to undertake training in skilled employment; to provide industrial and agricultural employment for vagrants and others unsuited for ordinary employment; to carry out any other duties prescribed." For any of these purposes the State Labour Exchanges may co-operate with and assist any other Labour Exchange or licensed private employment agent.

(ii) *Victoria.*—(c) *General.*—The head office of the Victorian Government Labour Exchange is in Melbourne, and at Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo the branches are conducted by the local inspector of factories. In 270 other towns in Victoria the agents of the Exchange are the local police officers.

(iii) *Queensland*.—(a) *General*.—This State is in a different position from the other States because of the operation of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Act. The operations of the State Labour Exchanges are, to a certain extent, combined with the administration of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Acts, inasmuch as no person is eligible to draw sustenance under those Acts unless first registered as a bona fide unemployed worker at a State Labour Exchange. It follows, therefore, that registration is practically universal, and the unemployment registrations represent the actual unemployed more accurately in Queensland than is the case with the records available in any other State.

Every Clerk of Petty Sessions throughout the State is a Labour Agent (except at about twelve staff centres where special officers are located). All of these officers send to their nearest central Agency monthly particulars of the transactions at their respective Agencies, and these particulars are forwarded to Brisbane to be embodied in a return for the State. Current registrations at the beginning of a month represent the unemployed at that date, and to these are added new registrations during the month, and at the end of the month lapsed registrations disappear.

(iv) *South Australia*.—(a) *General*.—In this State the Government Labour Exchange, which has a central agency in Adelaide, with branches at Port Adelaide and all principal country towns, controls the engagement of labour for all Government departments, and assists private employers in obtaining the tradesmen and labourers required. The police officer in each country town is an agent of the Exchange.

The operations of the Exchange are divided into two sections, one covering returned soldiers and all applicants eligible to be classed as such, the other covering civilians.

(v) *Western Australia*.—(a) *General*.—The head office of the State Labour Bureau is situated at Perth, with branches at Fremantle, Albany, and fourteen other country centres. These agencies are conducted by Clerks of Courts, Government Land Agents, or other Government officials.

Applicants must furnish complete information in regard to age, conjugal condition, trade or calling, etc., for record purposes, and sign a statutory declaration that the particulars are true and correct.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—(a) *General*.—The head-quarters of the Government Labour Bureau are situated at Hobart, and the head of the Department is the Chief Inspector of Factories, who is also Director of Labour.

Labour Bureaux are conducted at Hobart and Launceston, with agencies at the various Municipal Councils throughout the State, the Council Clerk acting as agent.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States during the years 1925 to 1929. The numbers of positions to which workpeople were sent are also shown:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Period.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.		
1925	13,216	169,669	182,885	b59,008	75,177
1926	11,569	192,109	203,678	b67,397	84,278
1927	a6,825	218,543	225,368	c70,367	76,235
1928	a8,799	287,834	296,633	c79,197	78,274
1929	a9,095	310,752	319,847	c72,721	71,806

a Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

b Exclusive of S.A., W.A., and Tas.

c Exclusive of Tas.

Compared with 1928 the number of applications for employment received during 1929 increased by 8.0 per cent., while the number of positions filled decreased by 8.3 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1929 shows a decrease of 8.2 per cent.

3. Details for each State.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1929:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1929.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Year.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.		
New South Wales .. ..	..	72,624	72,624	41,042	38,903
Victoria	1,732	39,541	41,273	4,926	4,735
Queensland .. ..	..	102,557	102,557	11,142	11,107
South Australia	3,340	74,649	77,989	5,125	5,125
Western Australia	3,452	18,128	21,580	10,486	9,088
Tasmania	571	3,253	3,824	..	2,848
Total	a9,095	310,752	319,847	b72,721	71,806

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

(b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

A striking feature in the above table is the wide divergence between the number of persons registered for employment and the number of applications from employers for work-people. Mention is made in the reports from the Bureaux that, notwithstanding the facilities afforded for the engagement of workers, it is to be regretted that employers generally do not patronize the Bureaux to the extent that might be expected. In times of acute unemployment the activities of the exchanges increase greatly, as the engaging of persons for employment upon the special relief works provided by the various Governments is one of the main functions of the Bureaux.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the year 1929 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1929.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Year.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.		
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	116	2,038	2,154	304	329
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	213	10,777	10,990	905	954
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	4	8,701	8,705	2,090	1,957
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	1	5,738	5,739	690	684
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	8	642	650	133	97
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	28	1,107	1,135	142	101
VII. Building ..	533	24,442	24,975	2,550	2,840
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	31	1,434	1,465	198	211
IX. Rail and Tram Services	2,654	63,222	65,876	5,158	5,150
X. Other Land Transport	35	2,053	2,088	661	661
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	15	159	174	48	42
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	60	20,316	20,376	10,333	9,978
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	21	11,615	11,636	10,828	8,286
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	5,376	158,508	163,884	38,681	40,516
Total ..	a9,095	310,752	319,847	b72,721	71,806

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

(b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux during 1929 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 40,516, or 56 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), and railway and tramway construction and repair workers were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment in their regular trade. The great bulk of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work.

5. Details by Sexes.—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1929.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1929.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers Received during Year.	Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.(a)	Received during Year.	Total.		
Males	9,093	298,147	307,240	58,514	60,763
Females	2	12,605	12,607	14,207	11,043
Total	9,095	310,752	319,847	(b) 72,721	71,806

(a) Exclusive of N.S.W. and Qld.

(b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

6. Quarterly Applications for Employment.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State during each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred during the first quarter of 1930.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment—States.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.							
1st Quarter ..	18,668	8,668	25,630	16,541	3,381	554	73,442
2nd Quarter ..	18,918	11,187	21,494	17,733	3,610	968	73,910
3rd Quarter ..	17,901	10,731	27,200	19,801	7,131	929	83,693
4th Quarter ..	17,137	8,955	28,233	20,574	4,006	802	79,707
1930.							
1st Quarter ..	27,713	10,180	(a) 29,000	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,276

(a) Estimated.

§ 4. Assisted Immigration.

7. General.—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the Commonwealth and State Governments up to the end of the year 1923, and the number arriving in each year since that date. Detailed information regarding the measures adopted by the Commonwealth and State Governments for the encouragement of suitable migrants to Australia may be found on reference to the *Official Year Book*.

Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1929.

Particulars.	To end of 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Total.
No. of Immigrants	914,436	25,036	24,827	31,260	30,123	22,394	12,943	1,061,019

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases occurred in the years 1920 to 1923, and slight decreases in 1924 and 1925. The number for 1926 shows a considerable increase, and is the highest for any year since the outbreak of war, although it represents only 76 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years. The figures for 1929 show a decline of 42.2 per cent. compared with those for 1928.

2. Immigrants to each State.—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1929:—

Assisted Immigration.—States, 1929.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
Selected { Male	571	508	316	2	1,156	3	..	2,556
{ Female	437	270	106	74	317	2	..	1,206
Nominated { Male	2,000	836	412	193	729	32	6	4,208
{ Female	2,423	990	458	257	774	64	7	4,973
Total ..	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,976	101	13	12,943

3. Immigrants in Industrial Groups.—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately:—

Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1929.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	..	..	52	..	52
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	3	..	3	305	1	306
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	1	..	1	82	16	98
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	..	..	88	177	265
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	20	7	27
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	39	13	52
VII. Building ..	7	..	7	151	..	151
VIII. Mining ..	5	..	5	212	..	212
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	26	..	26
X. Other Land Transport ..	3	..	3	75	..	75
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	..	..	..	22	..	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2,527	22	2,549	608	2	610
XIII. Household, Hotels, etc.	..	1,177	1,177	13	1,012	1,025
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	7	..	7	821	403	1,224
Dependents ..	3	7	10	1,694	3,342	5,036
Total	2,556	1,206	3,762	4,208	4,973	9,181

Of the total number of immigrants, 5,046, or 39 per cent., were dependents, of whom 66.4 per cent. were females. The total number of selected immigrants was 3,762, as compared with 9,181 who were nominated by relatives or friends. Of the total immigrants (12,943), 6,764 were males and 6,179 were females. With the exception of comparatively few dependents, the selected male immigrants were classified as agricultural and pastoral workers, while the selected females were classified as household workers. Workers in all classes of industry were represented amongst the nominated immigrants who arrived during the year. Skilled tradesmen classified in the engineering and metal-working group numbered 305. There were five selected males in addition to the 212 nominated immigrants, who were recorded as workers in the mining industry. Of the females, 1,012 were classified as household workers, while 177 were skilled workers in the weaving, clothing and allied trades.

§ 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received at the Bureau from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford detailed information. The thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, for the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1924 to 1929:—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1924 to 1929.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
No. of Fatal Accidents	1924 .. 49	13	12	8	13	1	96
	1925 .. 58	12	13	6	19	6	114
	1926 .. 68	23	11	18	16	7	143
	1927 .. 66	26	6	11	34	6	149
	1928 .. 55	9	16	8	6	3	97
	1929 .. 65	20	15	10	11	16	137
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1924 .. 1,061	473	545	299	259	104	2,741
	1925 .. 992	453	428	266	415	78	2,632
	1926 .. 845	523	292	331	694	67	2,752
	1927 .. (a) 2,771	759	325	359	663	89	4,966
	1928 .. 3,903	706	273	303	354	66	5,605
	1929 .. 6,061	655	325	264	340	56	7,701

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

Compared with the previous year, the number of fatal accidents reported in 1929 showed an increase. Fatalities were more numerous in all States with the exception of Queensland. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales and Queensland, but decreased in the other States, the total for Australia being 7,701 in 1929, compared with 5,605 in 1928, an increase of 37 per cent.

The large increase in the number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during 1927, 1928 and 1929, was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. The figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. It is also mentioned that the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1929.

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1929.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	7	611
II. Engineering, etc.	10	1,748
III. Food, Drink, etc.	7	781
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	..	290
V. Books, Printing, etc.	2	343
VI. Other Manufacturing	10	1,549
VII. Building and Scaffolding	19	59
VIII. Mining	(a) 78	(a) 2,063
IX. Lifts	3	16
X. Miscellaneous	1	241
Total	137	7,701

(a) Includes 5 fatal and 1,296 non-fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works in New South Wales.

(b) Vide remarks on previous page.

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 57 for fatal and 27 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. Mining Accidents.—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, with the exception of those accidents which occur in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments and to Inspectors of Factories concerning accidents in metallurgical works, etc., in each State during the year 1929.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1929.(a)

A. - Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives	1	..	..	4	..	..	5
" " Falls of Ground	3	2	..	1	2	1	9
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	1	..	..	3
Other Accidents	4	8	1	..	..	14	27
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	8	1	1	..	..	..	11
Other Accidents	3	1	2	..	3	..	9
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	23	12	5	6
						11	16
							73

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

B.--Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	(a) N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(b) Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	3	9	..	12
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	..	1	2	5	7	15
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	14	..	15
Other Accidents ..	..	..	20	7	113	17	157
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	1	3	10	2	16
Other Accidents ..	..	..	2	11	8	6	55
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.							
	1	..	..	6	156	9	10
							182
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dyna- mite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	..	6	27	..	18	..
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	1	106	..	82
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
						9	..
							22
Total	(a) 5	19	184	177	326	56	767

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Exclusive of New South Wales. 1,296 accidents were reported in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in New South Wales during 1929.

The number of mining accidents occurring below ground in Australia, excluding non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales regarding which complete reports are not available, was more than those occurring above ground during 1929, the respective figures for the year being 40 fatal and 444 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 33 fatal and 323 non-fatal accidents above ground. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in connexion with mining, ore-dressing, smelting, and metallurgical works during the year, including accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in New South Wales, was 2,063.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General.—In Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and also its development since the year 1925. The recognition of the fact that the affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results has assisted in securing complete information, and thanks are again tendered to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1925 to 1929, and reference should be made to previous reports for particulars in respect of the years 1912 to 1924.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1925 to 1929.
—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1925 to 1929.

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
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NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.

1925	188	154	107	101	114	75	4	743	a382
1926	191	157	109	108	121	79	3	768	a372
1927	186	149	104	106	130	81	3	759	a369
1928	e197	151	102	106	128	80	4	768	a379
1929	e195	151	106	105	129	81	4	771	a374

NO. OF BRANCHES.

1925	715	387	287	85	152	45	..	1,651	b2,012
1926	602	384	284	90	153	51	..	1,564	b1,960
1927	593	408	307	104	163	61	..	1,641	b2,031
1928	596	415	311	104	190	74	..	1,690	b2,079
1929	598	410	315	173	189	72	..	1,757	b2,154

NO. OF MEMBERS.

1925	309,002	220,941	127,735	73,611	48,855	15,130	448	795,722	795,722
1926	329,260	230,539	142,985	79,908	52,616	15,783	387	851,478	851,478
1927	355,127	247,618	150,651	79,771	60,586	16,734	1,165	911,652	911,652
1928	357,390	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,465	1,474	911,541	911,541
1929	354,430e	240,809	154,627	69,479	63,619	17,215	989	901,168	901,168

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP. d

1925	12·4	1·8	13·8	11·9	12·9	c2·5	0·9	9·1	9·1
1926	6·6	4·3	11·9	8·6	7·7	4·3	c13·6	7·0	7·0
1927	7·0	7·4	5·4	e0·2	15·1	6·0	201·0	7·1	7·1
1928	0·6	c2·2	2·8	c5·1	1·5	10·3	26·5	..	..
1929	e0·8	c0·2	c0·1	c7·9	3·4	c7·3	c32·9	c1·1	c1·1

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year. (e) Includes 7 unions with a membership of 917 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly in character, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.: (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (see last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making an adjustment to allow for this duplication.

3. Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1925 to 1929.—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1925 to 1929. In previous Reports attention has been drawn to the fact that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Industrial Groups.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)	18 (4)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . .	68 (21)	68 (22)	61 (23)	60 (23)	61 (22)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	65 (39)	65 (35)	63 (32)	65 (33)	65 (33)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	22 (10)	22 (9)	24 (11)	25 (12)	25 (12)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	14 (10)	14 (9)	13 (8)	14 (8)	14 (8)
VI. Other Manufacturing	78 (36)	77 (37)	80 (41)	78 (40)	79 (42)
VII. Building	51 (31)	51 (31)	49 (28)	51 (28)	50 (28)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	15 (12)	15 (12)	15 (12)	17 (14)	18 (14)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	50 (33)	51 (33)	51 (28)	51 (30)	52 (31)
X. Other Land Transport	13 (8)	13 (8)	13 (8)	12 (5)	11 (5)
XI. Shipping, etc.	56 (31)	54 (26)	54 (24)	58 (29)	59 (28)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	22 (16)	23 (16)	23 (19)	24 (20)	24 (19)
XIV. Miscellaneous	263 (128)	289 (127)	287 (128)	287 (130)	287 (125)
Total	743 (382)a	768 (372)a	759 (369)a	768 (379)a	771 (374)a

(a) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1925 to 1929—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	32,279	35,315	37,110	35,740	35,898
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	72,750	79,201	82,720	87,417	85,425
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	58,326	67,255	70,012	71,994	71,948
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	44,632	47,932	53,641	56,874	56,300
V. Books, Printing, etc.	16,532	18,592	19,214	19,771	19,817
VI. Other Manufacturing	41,689	44,605	47,671	46,779	44,693
VII. Building	55,314	53,881	57,234	60,416	61,191
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	44,403	46,014	49,179	43,044	43,098
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	108,037	114,899	121,300	116,061	118,281
X. Other Land Transport	18,219	20,844	22,137	20,632	18,817
XI. Shipping, etc.	39,309	40,594	42,702	38,361	38,308
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	48,157	54,173	60,394	55,547	50,266
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	24,251	25,760	28,313	30,488	29,767
XIV. Miscellaneous	191,824	202,413	220,025	228,417	232,359
Total	795,722	851,478	911,652	911,541	901,168

4. Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—(i) *States*, 1929. The census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons “in receipt of wages or salary,” and persons “unemployed”), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1929, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1929. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of “junior” workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1929.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	520,200	843,400	191,200	116,000	92,000	38,000	1,600	1,302,400
No. of Members of Unions ..	314,012	192,760	135,470	60,745	55,680	14,406	958	774,031
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	60.4	56.1	70.9	52.4	60.5	37.9	59.9	59.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	90,400	67,280	35,270	23,000	16,850	8,460	140	241,400
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	114,900	103,000	39,750	25,100	16,800	8,500	150	308,200
No. of Members of Unions ..	40,418	48,049	19,157	8,734	7,939	2,809	31	127,137
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	35.2	46.6	48.2	34.8	47.3	33.0	20.7	41.3
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	49,800	42,900	18,450	12,160	8,590	4,050	50	136,000

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1925 to 1929 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentages of Male and Female Members—Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Particulars.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,200,592	1,240,914	1,267,636	1,288,200	1,302,400
No. of Members of Unions	699,399	745,681	793,131	785,189	774,081
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	58·3	60·1	62·6	60·9	59·4
Junior Workers (under 20)	222,530	230,003	234,994	239,050	241,400
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	286,053	293,594	299,205	304,000	308,200
No. of Members of Unions	96,323	105,797	118,521	126,352	127,137
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	33·7	36·0	39·6	41·5	41·3
Junior Workers (under 20)	126,212	129,540	132,015	134,200	136,000

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1925 to 1929.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1925 to 1929 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
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NUMBER OF UNIONS.

1925 ..	21	10	39	48	49	29	32	49	57	48	382
1926 ..	23	14	35	52	46	26	28	51	46	51	372
1927 ..	25	16	40	47	49	28	29	44	38	53	369
1928 ..	27	15	38	46	46	34	29	47	45	52	379
1929 ..	26	15	37	45	47	28	34	49	37	56	374

MEMBERSHIP.

1925 ..	449,878	77,815	130,924	69,778	34,720	12,067	7,871	7,065	4,183	1,421	795,722
1926 ..	501,514	101,277	112,095	74,867	32,132	10,638	6,846	7,323	3,288	1,498	851,478
1927 ..	556,402	101,341	124,686	65,693	34,772	10,649	6,996	6,722	2,836	1,555	911,652
1928 ..	565,478	94,520	121,944	65,148	32,738	13,047	6,895	7,114	3,220	1,437	911,541
1929 ..	556,447	98,868	117,834	64,008	33,720	10,831	8,273	7,061	2,601	1,525	901,168

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

1925 ..	56·5	9·8	16·4	8·8	4·4	1·5	1·0	0·9	0·5	0·2	100·0
1926 ..	58·9	11·9	13·1	8·8	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·9	0·4	0·2	100·0
1927 ..	61·0	11·1	13·7	7·2	3·8	1·2	0·8	0·7	0·3	0·2	100·0
1928 ..	62·0	10·4	13·3	7·1	3·6	1·4	0·8	0·8	0·4	0·2	100·0
1929 ..	61·7	11·0	13·1	7·1	3·7	1·2	0·9	0·8	0·3	0·2	100·0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1925 to 1929. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 108 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 296.

6. Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership, 1925 to 1929.

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.	
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	46 States.		
Number of Unions	1925 ..	19	16	9	23	37	104
	1926 ..	19	15	12	22	43	111
	1927 ..	16	13	14	20	44	107
	1928 ..	17	14	14	19	43	107
	1929 ..	19	13	16	20	43	111
Number of Members	1925 ..	22,250	49,234	72,977	171,908	326,624	642,993
	1926 ..	26,271	53,873	86,491	204,094	341,061	711,790
	1927 ..	21,828	42,912	104,965	193,221	377,433	740,359
	1928 ..	22,200	51,225	95,363	175,128	398,355	742,271
	1929 ..	26,055	53,967	107,030	208,721	352,765	748,538

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 111 in 1929, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 83 per cent. during the same period.

7. Central Labour Organizations.—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number

of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1925 to 1929.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated, 1925 to 1929.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
No. of Councils	1925 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1 26
	1926 ..	2	6	4	2	9	2	1 26
	1927 ..	3	5	4	2	8	2	1 25
	1928 ..	3	6	5	2	9	2	1 28
	1929 ..	3	5	4	2	9	2	1 26
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1925 ..	88	190	83	62	209	52	3 687
	1926 ..	91	196	85	65	206	47	3 693
	1927 ..	98	192	81	65	223	47	3 700
	1928 ..	97	188	83	65	227	55	1 716
	1929 ..	87	189	78	64	227	59	1 705

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State; such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1929 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 28, with a membership of approximately 17,810. At the same date the number of unions registered was 137, with a membership of approximately 771,000, representing 85.6 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1925 and 1929:—

Employers' Associations—States, 1925 to 1929.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
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NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1925	133	141	78	52	51	25	480
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
1929	146	154	80	56	62	29	527

NO. OF BRANCHES.

1925	480	621	194	1	17	2	1,315
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
1929	921	526	191	12	301	6	1,957

MEMBERSHIP.

1925	38,931	34,274	17,831	6,346	3,369	2,599	103,350
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181
1929	57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871	11,410	2,752	135,342

The large increase shown for "No. of Branches" since the year 1925 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the table hereunder refer to Australia at the end of the years 1928 and 1929.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia, 1928 and 1929.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	20	20	3	3	1,425	1,740
II. Engineering, etc. ..	15	16	12	12	2,874	3,271
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	108	111	71	82	17,751	19,603
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	19	18	2	2	2,658	2,323
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	43	43	2	2	3,435	3,453
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	50	51	1	3	3,458	3,722
VII. Building ..	27	27	19	17	3,770	3,795
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	13	13	..	..	240	245
X. Other Land Transport ..	16	18	21	21	2,525	2,586
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	15	16	6	6	232	241
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	35	44	1,772	1,785	69,782	74,592
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	19	21	..	..	1,933	1,869
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	125	129	26	24	17,098	17,652
Total	505	527	1,935	1,957	127,181	135,342

The female membership of these associations was 5,929 for 1928, and 5,282 for 1929.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1925 to 1929.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia, 1925 to 1929.

Membership Groups.	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
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NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1925	18	21	20	23	50	69	279	480
1926	20	19	22	16	54	64	283	478
1927	20	23	20	18	60	73	271	485
1928	22	21	23	20	59	75	285	505
1929	25	18	22	18	60	80	304	527

MEMBERSHIP.

1925	58,259	15,176	7,436	5,393	7,171	4,624	5,291	103,350
1926	70,673	13,559	8,579	3,654	7,751	4,202	5,156	113,574
1927	75,339	16,889	7,773	4,215	8,605	4,788	5,181	122,740
1928	78,503	15,373	9,391	4,918	8,687	4,911	5,448	127,181
1929	89,156	13,208	8,568	4,467	8,948	5,241	5,754	135,342

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.

1925	56	15	7	5	7	5	5	100
1926	62	12	8	3	7	4	4	100
1927	61	14	6	4	7	4	4	100
1928	62	12	7	4	7	4	4	100
1929	66	10	6	3	7	4	4	100

5. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for years 1925 to 1929, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations, 1925 to 1929.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37

NO. OF ASSOCIATIONS.

1925	3	5	4	10	8	30
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37

MEMBERSHIP.

1925	3,899	535	634	20,549	25,778	51,395
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895
1927	352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225
1929	201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,756

Of the total membership of 135,342 of all employers' associations, 78 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c, section (Class XII.) is the most extensive representative in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 52 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. The International Labour Conferences.—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences and the institution of the International Labour Office. In the report referred to, information was given regarding the activities of the Labour Office and the reports of the five Annual Labour Conferences, which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh Conference in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth Conferences in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth Conference in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences are given in the following paragraphs.

The Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva during May and June, 1928. Australia was represented by Major-General the Hon. Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., Government delegate; J. Wallace Sandford, Esq., Employers' delegate; A. E. Walker, Esq., Workers' delegate. Major O. B. Fuhrman, O.B.E., was Secretary to the Delegation.

The Agenda comprised the following questions, viz.:—(a) Minimum wage fixing machinery (final discussion), and (b) Prevention of industrial accidents, including accidents due to coupling on railways.

The Twelfth Session was held at Geneva from 30th May to 21st June, 1929. Australia was represented by Major-General the Hon. Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., Government delegate; W. A. F. Waitt, Esq., Employers' delegate; H. C. Gibson, Esq., Workers' delegate; Major O. C. Fuhrman, O.B.E. Adviser. The recommendations concerning the prevention of industrial accidents, the draft Convention concerning the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; the recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading ships; the recommendation concerning the consultation of workers' and employers' organizations in the drawing up of regulations dealing with the safety of workers employed in loading or unloading ships are published in a special summary report issued by the President of the Conference. These recommendations and conventions are too lengthy to be given in detail.

The Thirteenth Session was held at Geneva from 10th October to 26th October, 1929. Australia was represented by Major-General the Hon. Sir Granville Ryrie, K.C.M.G., Government delegate; Lieutenant-Commander T. Free, R.N.R., Employers' delegate; Captain Maurice Festu, Workers' delegate; Major O. C. Fuhrman, O.B.E. was Secretary to the Delegation. The Agenda, which was of a purely maritime character, was as follows:—(1) Regulation of hours of work on board ship; (2) Protection of seamen in case of sickness (including the treatment of seamen injured on board ship), i.e., (a) the individual liability of the ship-owner towards sick or injured seamen; (b) sickness insurance for seamen; (3) Promotion of seamen's welfare in ports; (4) Establishment by each maritime country of a minimum requirement of professional capacity in the case of captains, navigating and engineer officers in charge of watches on board merchant ships. The reports of the Australian delegates to this Session are given in a Parliamentary paper presented to the Commonwealth Parliament on 19th June, 1930.

2. Unemployment.—In the following table the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1929. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva:—

Unemployment in various countries during 1929.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia ..	..	..	9.3	..	10.0	..	..	12.1	..	..	..	13.1	11.1
Belgium ..	3.9	6.8	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1	4.6	3.0
Canada ..	6.3	6.8	6.0	5.5	4.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.7	6.0	9.3	11.4	5.7
Denmark ..	27.9	29.8	21.9	13.4	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.7	10.2	13.0	22.4	15.6
Germany ..	19.4	22.3	16.9	11.1	9.1	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.6	10.9	13.7	20.1	13.3
Great Britain ..	12.3	12.2	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.1	10.5
Holland ..	18.9	19.8	15.1	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.3	12.3	7.8
New Zealand ..	..	..	9.2	..	..	9.3	..	..	9.4	..	..	5.6	8.4
Norway ..	22.2	21.0	20.0	17.0	12.5	11.3	10.2	10.7	12.1	14.0	15.4	18.9	15.4
Sweden ..	14.9	14.6	14.4	12.3	8.3	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.3	8.7	10.6	16.9	10.7
Switzerland ..	..	..	1.6	..	..	0.7	..	..	0.8	..	..	4.2	1.8

3. Trade Unionism in other Countries.—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1928.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentina ..	112,000	Japan ..	.. 308,900
Australia ..	911,541	Jugo-Slavia ..	.. 60,044
Austria ..	999,137	Korea ..	.. 123,000
Belgium ..	724,408	Latvia ..	.. 37,388
Brazil ..	116,000	Lithuania ..	.. 18,486
Canada ..	300,602	Luxemburg ..	.. 17,668
Ceylon ..	114,000	Mexico ..	.. 1,850,000
Chile ..	204,000	Mongolia ..	.. 5,000
China ..	2,800,000	New Zealand ..	.. 106,916
Cuba ..	71,186	Norway ..	.. 107,982
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1,738,265	Palestine ..	.. 21,652
Denmark ..	311,052	Panama ..	.. 3,000
Dutch East Indies ..	24,021	Paraguay ..	.. 8,000
Egypt ..	60,000	Peru ..	.. 25,000
Estonia ..	13,336	Philippines ..	.. 67,000
Finland ..	90,321	Poland ..	.. 512,317
France ..	1,200,600	Porto Rico ..	.. 18,000
Germany ..	8,694,887	Portugal ..	.. 20,000
Great Britain ..	4,673,144	Roumania ..	.. 41,421
Greece ..	82,775	Russia ..	.. 11,060,000
Holland ..	561,037	South Africa ..	.. 28,824
Hungary ..	177,678	Spain ..	.. 291,000
Iceland ..	111,921	Sweden ..	.. 564,009
India ..	273,621	Switzerland ..	.. 265,612
Ireland ..	108,636	Uruguay ..	.. 28,484
Italy ..	3,000,000	United States ..	.. 4,443,523

4. Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports:—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1929.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	5.73	5.73	5.70	5.70	5.40	5.38	5.23	5.23	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50
Tea ..	lb.	52.15	51.40	53.95	54.30	52.65	51.30	51.15	51.05	65.25	65.25	65.25	64.50	56.25	54.50	55.00	55.00
Coffee ..	"	26.27	26.27	26.27	25.45	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.80	27.75	27.25	27.50	26.50	29.50	27.75	27.75	27.75
Sugar ..	"	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.18	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	28.25	28.75	28.25	28.25	24.75	24.25	23.00	23.75
Rice ..	"	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.50	4.50	4.48	4.48	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Oatmeal ..	"	3.66	3.70	3.66	3.71	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.70	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75
Raisins ..	"	4.21	4.07	4.04	4.19	3.76	3.60	3.53	3.58	3.50	3.93	3.50	3.61	3.36	3.29	3.53	3.50
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	(e)45.75	(c)34.75	(c)42.25	(c)54.75	26.00	20.86	(c)31.14	(c)41.25	22.00	18.25	20.75	21.50	25.00	14.25	14.75	16.00
Onions ..	lb.	2.92	2.83	2.92	3.58	2.00	1.79	2.14	2.07	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.75	3.00	1.75	3.25	3.25
Milk ..	quart	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.75	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.35	6.00	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Butter ..	lb.	25.55	24.05	25.18	24.14	25.05	24.00	24.15	23.65	20.25	19.50	19.25	19.50	19.25	18.25	18.25	19.25
Cheese ..	"	15.82	15.27	17.27	17.18	17.70	17.20	18.20	17.90	12.25	12.00	12.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.25	12.00
Eggs ..	dozen	26.23	38.08	20.86	19.00	22.50	29.50	17.10	18.70	30.50	37.25	20.25	16.25	18.00	31.25	17.75	14.25
Bacon ..	lb.	13.20	12.07	12.35	12.30	14.88	14.38	14.25	14.00	15.75	16.00	16.25	16.25	13.25	13.50	14.25	14.50
		to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
		20.14	20.00	19.36	19.45	23.50	22.60	21.80	21.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beef, sirloin ..	"	10.85	10.85	10.85	12.05	10.05	11.50	11.35	11.75	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.75	9.00	9.00	9.25	10.00
,, rib ..	"	8.45	8.20	8.40	9.25	8.30	9.55	9.40	9.80	7.00	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.75	8.25
,, steak, rump ..	"	15.90	15.50	15.80	16.80	15.80	16.60	16.70	17.20	11.75	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75	12.00	12.50
Mutton, leg ..	"	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.15	7.45	8.35	7.30	7.10	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.00	9.25	9.50
" chops ..	"	7.67	7.90	7.85	7.95	5.00	6.05	5.70	5.05	9.25	9.00	9.00	9.25	9.00	8.00	9.00	8.75
		to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pork chops ..	"	11.00	10.90	10.70	10.65	8.65	9.70	8.95	8.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15.35	15.05	15.05	15.25	14.80	15.33	15.13	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

For footnotes see page 139.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1929—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				Johannesburg.			
		Capetown.				Johannesburg.				Johannesburg.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.50	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.92	7.84	7.84	7.84	7.81
Tea	lb.	55.35	55.35	57.14	58.04	84.40	88.81	84.00	84.00	88.80	82.57	82.24	80.23
Coffee	"	28.50	24.50	24.50	24.25	33.80	34.18	34.08	34.08	31.90	31.76	31.56	31.15
Sugar	"	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	3.67	3.65	3.60	3.63	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01
Rice	"	"	"	"	"	3.20	3.18	3.23	3.23	5.00	4.88	4.98	4.92
Oatmeal	"	"	"	"	"	4.10	4.19	4.19	4.19	4.40	4.39	4.36	4.36
Raisins	"	"	"	"	"	10.21	10.46	10.46	10.46	11.55	11.32	11.38	11.38
Potatoes	14 lb.	13.00	13.50	14.50	11.50	23.45	24.50	24.50	25.35	23.45	23.76	23.30	23.23
Onions	lb.	"	"	"	"	2.10	2.22	2.22	2.28	1.60	2.63	2.68	2.29
Milk	quart	6.50	5.75	6.00	6.50	7.66	7.67	7.67	7.67	6.92	7.27	7.36	6.91
Butter	lb.	24.75	22.75	22.75	24.25	27.30	27.75	25.75	24.17	25.80	27.86	26.61	22.12
Cheese	"	14.50	14.00	13.50	13.75	20.20	20.54	19.92	17.83	19.80	19.74	18.80	17.45
Eggs	dozen	30.00	21.00	24.00	39.00	25.60	35.44	22.83	19.67	20.30	38.93	17.68	17.49
Bacon	lb.	15.75	18.50	18.50	17.50	15.90	18.14	15.29	15.29	15.30	15.71	15.78	14.38
Beef, sirloin	"	"	"	"	"	26.80	26.90	26.90	26.30	23.40	23.70	23.48	21.48
" rib	"	(a)16.75	(a)17.00	(a)16.75	(a)16.75	9.62	9.62	9.62	9.62	8.08	8.08	8.50	8.26
" steak, rump	"	(b)10.25	(b)10.75	(b)10.75	(b)10.75	7.20	7.43	7.43	7.41	5.04	5.04	5.13	5.17
Mutton, leg	"	(a)18.00	(a)18.50	(a)18.25	(a)18.00	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.19	9.40	10.08	10.25	10.13
Pork chops	"	(b)11.75	(b)11.75	(b)11.75	(b)11.50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

For footnotes see page 139.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1929—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.							
		Ottawa.				Montreal.				New York.				Philadelphia.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	(d)7.70	(d)7.70	(d)7.80	(d)7.90	(d)7.70	(d)7.70	(d)7.80	(d)7.90	8.60	8.60	8.70	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.30
Tea	1 lb.	66.25	66.25	66.25	72.50	62.50	62.50	66.25	68.75	61.25	62.50	66.25	62.50	58.75	61.25	60.00	60.00
Coffee	"	35.85	36.65	35.55	36.40	34.45	34.20	33.95	34.30	33.55	33.70	33.80	34.25	35.25	34.60	36.00	36.40
Sugar	"	31.00	31.30	31.50	31.60	29.75	29.30	29.80	30.00	22.60	22.50	22.65	22.05	21.85	22.00	22.00	21.40
Rice	"	3.50	3.35	3.45	3.35	3.40	3.30	3.25	3.25	3.00	2.80	3.00	3.05	2.95	2.85	3.05	3.05
Oatmeal	"	5.95	5.65	5.40	5.75	4.85	5.00	4.80	5.00	4.80	4.80	4.85	4.75	5.15	5.05	5.05	5.10
Raisins	"	7.80	7.45	7.35	7.75	7.90	8.00	7.85	7.85	5.70	5.80	5.95	6.20	5.40	5.30	5.50	5.90
Potatoes	14 lb.	9.89	9.66	29.17	16.15	9.89	9.14	23.43	16.05	18.20	22.40	30.10	29.40	16.80	25.90	32.20	30.80
Onions	"	4.10	4.65	3.80	3.05	4.40	4.60	3.50	2.60	3.95	3.65	3.50	2.70	4.10	3.20	2.95	2.25
Milk	quart	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	6.50	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.00
Butter	lb.	23.80	23.65	21.55	22.60	23.30	23.85	22.35	22.85	29.60	27.00	27.20	26.75	30.80	28.65	28.35	27.80
Cheese	"	17.20	16.90	17.00	17.50	16.30	16.15	15.80	16.45	20.40	20.10	20.45	20.55	21.15	21.30	21.40	21.40
Eggs	dozen	28.65	19.25	21.00	34.70	27.45	21.55	23.05	34.85	28.60	23.95	29.05	37.80	27.30	20.85	25.55	34.50
Bacon	lb.	{ 18.50	17.40	19.00	18.60	17.90	18.15	16.15	18.45	22.30	22.60	23.15	22.40	20.65	21.20	21.95	21.05
Beef, sirloin	"	{ 20.15	19.15	21.00	18.75	18.75	19.30	19.50	19.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" rib	"	16.90	18.10	18.70	17.10	18.15	19.00	20.60	17.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" steak, rump	"	14.15	14.90	15.50	13.70	16.40	16.95	18.80	16.20	21.50	21.85	22.15	21.35	20.25	21.00	22.20	21.10
Mutton, leg	"	14.45	15.65	16.35	14.35	15.70	16.90	17.95	15.05	24.35	25.45	27.20	24.90	23.70	25.55	27.90	25.00
Pork chops	"	14.40	14.90	14.85	14.05	15.70	16.00	16.30	15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	"	13.30	14.75	15.45	14.50	12.75	15.05	16.15	14.05	18.05	20.15	21.55	19.15	18.05	21.30	23.20	19.35

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

(c) Owing to floods and unfavorable season potatoes were considerably above normal price in Sydney and Melbourne during 1929.

(d) Dominion average.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1928 and 1929.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1928.	1929.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1928.	1929.
		s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
GROUP I. METALS—				GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Iron—Pig—				Currents ..	lb.	0 7½	0 7½
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0	Raisins ..	doz.	0 6½	0 6½
Rod and Bar ..	"	414 7	415 0	Herrings ..	doz. 1-lb.		
Angle and Tee ..	"	340 0	321 8	Salmon ..	tins	7 8½	7 4½
Plate ..	"	295 10	273 4	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs.	19 3	19 3
Hoop ..	"	378 9	363 4	Tea ..	lb.	1 5½	1 4½
Galvanized Corrugated	"	503 9	486 8	Coffee ..	"	2 1½	2 1½
Wire Fencing ..	"	286 3	285 0	Cocoa ..	"	1 3	1 3
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,262 6	1,250 0	Sugar ..	ton	777 9½	777 10
Lead—Sheet ..	"	720 0	784 2	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5½	0 5½
Piping ..	"	800 0	864 2	Tapioca ..	cwt.	21 11½	21 6
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	1 5½	1 5½	Rice ..	ton	530 0	520 0
Cool (on Wharf) ..	ton	45 9	45 9	Salt—Fine ..	"	110 0	110 0
Tinned Plates ..	cwt.	26 1	29 2	Rock ..	"	150 0	150 0
Quicksilver ..	lb.	3 11½	3 10½	Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb.		
GROUP II. TEXTILES				Currents ..	tins	45 2	44 10½
LEATHER, ETC.—				Starch ..	lb.	0 11	0 11
Jute Goods—				Blue ..	"	0 11½	1 0
Branbags ..	doz.	9 3½	8 5½	Matches ..	gross	5 3½	5 1½
Cornsacks ..	"	10 1½	8 9½	Candles ..	lb.	0 8½	0 8
Woolpacks ..	each	4 7½	4 1½	Kerosene ..	gallon	1 7½	1 6
Leather—				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Chrome Box ..				Beef ..	100 lb.	40 1½	47 10½
Hide ..	ft.	1 5½	1 3½	Mutton ..	lb.	0 3½	0 4½
Sole Leather—				Lamb ..	"	0 6½	0 6½
Factory ..				Veal ..	"	0 4½	0 5½
Sides ..	lb.	2 1½	1 8½	Pork ..	"	0 10½	0 10
Rough Tanned —Split ..	"	1 5½	1 1½				
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 10½	0 10				
Wool ..	"	1 7½	1 3½				
Tallow ..	ton	692 7½	670 8½				
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—				GROUP VII. BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Wheat ..	bushel	5 1½	4 10½	Timber, Flooring ..	100 ft. lin.	23 3½	23 2½
Flour ..	ton	255 8½	240 9½	6 x 1½ ..	"	17 11½	17 11½
Bran ..	"	128 11½	141 6½	6 x 2 ..	"	15 9½	15 10½
Pollard ..	"	146 5½	148 1½	6 x 3½ ..	"	11 8½	11 7½
Oats ..	bushel	3 9½	3 6½	6 x 4 ..	"	12 5½	12 6½
Oatmeal ..	ton	553 9	497 11	Weatherboards ..	1,000 ft.		
Barley—English ..	bushel	5 1½	4 3½	Oregon ..	sp.	235 1½	238 4
Cape ..	"	4 0½	3 5½	Shelving ..	"	449 4½	450 10
Maize ..	"	4 5½	5 4½	Cement ..	cask	20 7½	20 5
Hay ..	ton	200 0	181 4½	White Lead ..	ton	1,169 2	1,179 8
Straw ..	"	64 7½	61 11½				
Peas ..	bushel	8 0½	7 1½				
Potatoes ..	ton	82 3½	276 10				
Malt ..	bushel	7	6½				
Chaff ..	ton	119 8½	106 11½				
Onions ..	"	195 8½	210 10½				
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—				GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—			
Ham ..	lb.	1 8½	1 7½	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	1	4
Bacon ..	"	1 3½	1 3½	Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	281 8	285 0
Cheese ..	"	1 2½	1 3½	Saltpetre ..	"	715 0	715 0
Butter ..	"	1 7½	1 9½	Sulphur ..	"	220 0	220 0
Lard ..	"	0 10½	0 10	Caustic Soda ..	"	550 0	550 0
Eggs ..	doz.	1 2½	1 2½	Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 7½
Honey ..	lb.	0 5½	0 4½	Alum ..	ton	435 0	435 0
Beeswax ..	"	1 11	1 9½				
Condensed Milk ..	doz. tins	11 5½	11 5½				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Sydney during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.98	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70
Flour	25 lb.	54.15	52.15	51.85	51.85	51.40	51.10	51.40	53.95	55.05	54.45	54.30	54.30
Tea	lb.	26.27	26.27	26.00	26.27	26.27	26.27	26.27	26.27	26.27	25.45	25.45	25.45
Coffee	"	20.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.36	26.09	26.09
Sugar	"	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55	4.55
Rice	"	3.75	3.66	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.71	3.70
Sago	"	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.32	3.37	3.36	3.36	3.32	3.37	3.34
Jam	"	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.94	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91	6.91
Oatmeal	"	4.17	4.21	4.15	4.11	4.07	3.97	4.02	4.04	4.07	4.14	4.19	4.21
Raisins	"	9.14	9.14	9.14	9.09	9.00	9.00	9.14	9.18	9.18	9.27	9.27	9.18
Currants	"	9.64	9.64	9.68	9.50	9.32	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.27	9.36	9.32	9.18
Starch	"	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.18	9.18	9.18	9.18	9.18	9.36	9.36
Blue	doz. sq.	14.00	13.95	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.86	13.95	14.00
Candles	lb.	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.32	10.59	10.36	10.59	10.55	10.45	10.36	10.27	10.27
Soap	"	5.26	5.28	5.19	5.10	5.23	5.17	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.19
Potatoes (a)	14 lb.	47.88	45.75	36.50	41.67	34.75	37.00	38.17	42.25	46.00	53.75	54.75	27.33
Onions	lb.	3.00	2.92	2.75	2.83	2.83	2.83	3.00	2.92	3.25	3.83	3.58	3.25
Kerosene	gal.	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.00
Dairy Produce—													
Milk	quart	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.75	8.65
Butter	lb.	25.50	25.55	24.23	24.23	24.05	24.95	25.05	25.18	25.09	25.09	24.14	23.41
Cheese	"	15.32	15.82	15.41	15.23	15.27	16.00	17.05	17.27	17.50	17.18	15.86	15.86
Eggs	doz.	20.32	26.23	28.64	32.82	36.08	31.70	25.55	20.86	19.27	18.86	19.00	21.09
Bacon, Middle	lb.	20.00	20.14	19.95	19.95	20.00	19.68	19.13	19.36	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45
Shoulder	"	12.90	13.20	13.05	13.05	12.07	12.35	12.20	12.35	12.35	12.75	12.30	12.50
Ham	"	23.83	24.17	23.83	23.83	23.83	23.61	23.17	23.17	23.28	23.28	23.28	23.15
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin	"	10.40	10.85	11.40	11.15	10.85	11.15	10.95	10.85	11.35	11.95	12.05	11.90
Ribs	"	7.80	8.45	8.90	8.60	8.20	8.60	8.40	8.40	8.80	9.00	9.25	9.15
Flank	"	7.65	8.05	8.80	8.50	8.25	8.25	8.10	8.20	8.60	8.80	9.15	9.15
Shin	"	5.65	6.20	6.15	6.10	6.25	6.40	5.90	6.00	6.25	6.60	6.45	6.40
Steak, Rump	"	15.10	15.90	16.00	15.90	15.50	15.60	15.50	15.80	16.30	16.60	16.80	16.70
Shoulder	"	7.30	7.85	8.10	8.10	8.00	7.95	7.85	7.90	8.50	8.70	9.00	8.95
Stewing	"	6.30	6.80	7.05	7.00	6.85	6.90	6.90	7.05	7.40	7.70	7.95	8.05
Beef, Corned Roll	"	8.20	8.65	8.80	8.50	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.40	8.65	8.95	9.05	9.10
Brisket, with bone	"	4.20	4.70	4.65	4.70	4.50	4.55	4.35	4.50	4.70	5.05	5.10	5.20
without bone	"	6.35	6.95	6.95	6.70	6.55	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.95	7.35	7.45	7.30
Mutton, Leg	"	7.95	8.45	8.75	8.65	8.45	8.35	8.10	8.35	8.25	8.40	8.15	8.10
Shoulder	"	5.95	6.40	6.60	6.65	6.45	6.40	6.15	6.20	6.10	6.30	6.10	6.05
Loin	"	9.20	9.83	10.25	10.25	10.00	10.10	9.65	9.75	9.65	9.70	9.70	9.45
Neck	"	5.70	6.35	6.50	6.60	6.25	6.45	6.35	6.45	6.00	6.50	6.65	6.10
Chops, Loin	"	10.30	11.00	11.90	11.75	10.90	11.20	10.90	10.70	10.95	10.70	10.65	10.50
Leg	"	9.17	9.78	10.44	10.39	9.99	10.06	9.84	9.61	9.80	9.78	9.67	9.45
Neck	"	7.25	7.67	8.15	8.10	7.90	7.95	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.90	7.95	7.70
Pork, Leg	"	14.45	14.60	14.40	14.40	14.40	14.60	14.45	14.45	14.75	14.90	15.00	14.90
Loin	"	15.05	15.60	15.00	15.00	14.90	15.00	15.20	15.20	15.50	15.40	15.50	15.50
Belly	"	11.70	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.05	11.80	12.05	12.15	12.10	12.40	12.30	12.65
Chops	"	15.00	15.35	15.05	14.95	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.05	15.35	15.25	15.25	15.35

APPENDIX.

(a) During the year 1929, owing to unfavourable season and floods, potatoes were short in supply and prices consequently were considerably above normal.

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Melbourne during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.48	5.40	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.30	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.32
Flour	25 lb.	52.85	52.65	52.35	52.05	51.80	50.70	49.20	51.15	50.90	51.05	51.05	51.60
Tea	lb.	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	27.70	28.00	28.00	27.80	27.80	27.80
Coffee	"	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.80
Sugar	"	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.47	4.47	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.48
Rice	"	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.70
Sago	"	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.33	3.28	3.39	3.33
Jam	"	6.82	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.62	6.55	6.37	6.33	6.40	6.43	6.47	6.43
Oatmeal	"	3.76	3.76	3.75	3.75	3.60	3.65	3.53	3.53	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.68
Raisins	"	10.10	10.00	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.70
Currants	"	9.25	9.30	9.40	9.35	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.15	9.10	8.90
Starch	"	10.35	10.25	10.35	10.35	10.25	10.55	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Blue	doz. sq.	12.80	13.20	12.80	12.80	13.20	13.10	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.30
Candles	lb.	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.70	11.85	11.85	11.56	11.45	11.45	11.75	11.75	11.65
Soap	"	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29	5.29
Potatoes (a)	14 lb.	27.14	26.00	21.43	22.29	20.86	22.57	28.00	31.14	31.57	39.86	41.25	22.21
Onions	lb.	2.00	2.00	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.93	2.14	2.14	2.71	2.57	2.07	1.79
Kerosene	gal.	23.86	23.86	23.86	23.86	23.86	23.86	23.46	23.56	22.86	22.76	22.86	22.76
Dairy Produce—													
Milk	quart	7.60	7.60	7.61	7.55	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.30
Butter	lb.	24.95	25.05	24.10	24.00	24.00	24.65	24.15	24.15	24.30	24.75	23.65	22.90
Cheese	"	17.10	17.70	17.50	17.30	17.20	17.50	17.60	18.20	18.35	18.40	17.90	18.30
Eggs	doz.	16.60	22.50	21.20	26.10	29.50	26.30	21.60	17.10	14.80	14.10	13.70	16.80
Bacon, Middle	lb.	23.70	23.50	23.30	22.70	22.60	22.50	21.80	21.80	21.80	21.80	21.70	21.60
Bacon, Shoulder	"	14.38	14.88	14.63	14.63	14.38	14.25	13.93	14.25	14.25	13.88	14.00	14.00
Ham	"	25.00	24.75	24.63	24.38	23.87	23.37	23.22	23.22	22.75	22.75	23.00	23.37
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin	"	10.00	10.05	11.35	11.50	11.50	11.75	11.55	11.35	11.60	11.70	11.75	11.50
" Ribs	"	8.30	8.30	9.60	9.65	9.55	9.85	9.60	9.40	9.90	9.95	9.80	9.75
" Flank	"	6.89	6.83	7.94	7.72	7.94	8.11	7.83	8.17	8.39	8.72	8.72	8.83
" Shin	"	5.10	5.10	5.95	6.00	5.90	6.25	6.35	7.00	7.10	6.90	6.90	6.80
Steak, Rump	"	15.30	15.30	16.90	16.90	16.60	16.70	16.70	16.70	17.40	17.20	17.20	17.10
" Shoulder	"	7.85	7.90	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.20	8.95	9.05	9.75	9.85	9.65	9.50
" Stewing	"	6.65	6.45	7.70	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.60	8.15	8.65	8.45	8.25
Beef, Corned Roll	"	8.75	8.75	9.65	9.70	9.65	9.60	9.45	9.45	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.05
" Brisket, with bone	"	4.55	4.55	5.20	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.30	5.25	5.90	6.00	6.05	6.00
" without bone	"	6.60	6.70	7.45	7.25	7.20	7.55	7.40	7.40	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.05
Mutton, Leg	"	7.55	7.45	8.55	8.65	8.35	8.55	7.80	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.10	6.80
" Shoulder	"	5.00	4.65	5.35	5.60	5.60	5.70	5.35	5.20	4.90	4.50	4.50	4.35
" Loin	"	7.05	7.25	8.40	8.25	8.05	8.15	7.60	7.20	7.35	7.10	6.90	6.95
" Neck	"	4.00	4.00	4.55	4.60	4.70	5.00	4.60	4.45	4.65	3.95	3.85	3.65
Chops, Loin	"	8.65	8.65	9.85	10.00	9.70	9.90	9.20	8.95	8.85	8.75	8.50	8.60
" Leg	"	8.89	8.78	9.94	9.83	9.61	9.72	9.39	9.17	9.06	8.94	8.66	8.61
" Neck	"	5.00	5.00	5.80	5.95	6.05	6.05	5.65	5.70	5.50	5.30	5.05	5.10
Pork, Leg	"	14.17	13.75	14.30	14.25	14.12	13.89	13.63	13.63	13.67	13.67	13.56	13.67
" Loin	"	14.50	14.15	14.70	14.89	14.89	14.50	14.20	14.38	13.89	14.33	14.22	13.89
" Belly	"	14.00	13.60	14.10	14.56	14.25	13.78	13.33	13.75	13.33	13.44	13.44	13.44
" Chops	"	15.00	14.80	15.30	15.33	15.33	15.22	15.00	15.13	15.11	15.22	15.00	14.89

(a) See footnote on page 141.

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Brisbane during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Flour	25 lb.	51.82	50.27	50.09	50.09	50.09	48.54	51.55	51.00	51.64	52.55	52.82	52.86
Tea	lb.	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.95	25.86
Coffee	"	28.52	28.64	28.85	29.12	29.12	29.12	28.91	28.91	28.91	28.91	28.91	28.91
Sugar	"	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.47	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.46
Rice	"	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.30	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39	3.39
Sago	"	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.95
Jam	"	6.84	6.75	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.73	6.66	6.66	6.52	6.52	6.52	6.52
Oatmeal	"	3.48	3.45	3.45	3.43	3.45	3.68	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.70
Raisins	"	10.50	10.45	10.36	10.41	10.23	10.28	10.27	10.23	10.18	10.00	10.09	10.09
Currants	"	9.73	9.64	9.68	9.59	9.59	9.54	9.64	9.55	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.59
Starch	"	8.77	8.77	8.77	8.73	8.77	8.77	8.68	8.77	8.77	8.82	8.77	8.82
Blue	doz. sq.	11.86	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41	11.41
Candles	lb.	10.45	10.27	10.14	10.09	10.14	10.14	10.14	10.23	10.23	10.32	10.50	10.32
Soap	"	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32
Potatoes (a)	1 lb.	47.91	38.27	29.36	34.82	29.09	29.91	32.09	37.18	38.27	43.09	37.77	26.64
Onions	lb.	2.01	1.97	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.97	2.43	2.59	2.84	2.97	1.84	1.70
Kerosene	gal.	21.29	21.36	21.73	21.36	21.25	21.28	21.28	21.73	21.28	21.28	21.28	21.73
Dairy Produce—													
Milk	quart	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30
Butter	lb.	24.95	24.91	24.87	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.86	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95
Cheese	"	14.68	14.95	14.86	14.68	14.86	15.14	15.64	15.64	15.36	15.32	14.86	14.86
Eggs	doz.	15.82	21.27	22.77	27.18	31.45	23.18	19.91	15.73	14.27	14.14	14.23	15.00
Bacon, Middle	lb.	16.18	16.00	15.91	16.00	16.00	15.82	15.91	15.82	15.64	16.09	16.73	16.45
Bacon, Shoulder	"	10.40	10.77	10.82	10.73	10.73	10.73	10.55	10.45	10.36	11.05	11.18	12.14
Ham	"	24.50	23.89	23.89	23.50	23.56	22.89	22.67	21.75	21.75	22.50	23.20	23.00
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin	"	8.70	8.65	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.35	9.05	9.05
Ribs,	"	6.05	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.95	6.40	6.40	6.40
Flank	"	5.39	4.85	3.70	3.80	3.90	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.85	4.20	4.72	4.72
Shin	"	3.95	3.90	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.65	3.80	4.15	4.20	4.20
Steak, Rump	"	11.25	11.30	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.10	11.95	11.90
Shoulder	"	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60	5.65	5.70	6.40	6.40	6.40
Stewing	"	5.00	5.05	4.70	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.75	5.35	5.50	5.50
Beef, Corned Roll	"	8.05	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.75	7.75	7.85	8.30	8.45	8.45
Brisket, with bone	"	4.05	3.95	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.90	4.45	4.55	4.55
without bone	"	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.35	6.50	6.50
Leg	"	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.20	8.20	7.85	7.05	7.10	7.10	7.40	7.40	7.40
Shoulder	"	5.65	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.25	4.60	4.80	4.75	5.05	5.00	5.00
Loin	"	8.25	8.25	8.05	8.10	8.10	8.20	7.65	7.05	7.15	7.20	7.05	7.05
Neck	"	5.30	4.85	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.45	3.40	3.70	3.10	3.15
Chops, Loin	"	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.55	8.40	8.05	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.50	7.40
Leg	"	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.60	8.45	8.10	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.65	7.55
Neck	"	7.50	7.10	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.20	6.25	5.55	5.70	5.80	6.35	6.25
Pork, Leg	"	12.20	12.10	12.20	12.10	12.10	11.95	12.00	11.70	11.70	11.75	11.95	12.00
Loin	"	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.05	12.00	11.70	11.80	11.85	12.05	12.00
Belly	"	10.20	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.80	9.80	9.95	10.00	10.00
Chops	"	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.60	12.45	12.40	12.20	12.35	12.55	12.55

APPENDIX.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Adelaide during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.50
Flour ..	25 lb.	48.31	47.05	45.70	46.05	44.70	44.10	43.15	42.25	40.65	49.20	49.10	48.80
Tea ..	lb.	26.67	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.60	26.75	26.25	26.05	26.25	26.25	25.95
Coffee ..		26.78	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.20	26.70	26.70	26.70
Sugar ..	"	4.35	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.36	4.34	4.34	4.43	4.43
Rice ..	"	3.67	3.60	3.60	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.65
Sago ..	"	3.22	3.10	3.20	3.15	3.15	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.00
Jam ..	"	6.30	6.23	6.23	6.17	6.04	5.97	6.03	5.83	5.80	5.87	5.87	5.87
Oatmeal ..	"	3.47	3.47	3.46	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.36	3.45	3.48	3.47	3.47	3.47
Raisins ..	"	7.56	7.45	7.45	7.65	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.11	7.15	6.95	6.95
currants ..	"	8.28	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.10	7.85	7.70	7.50	7.50
Starch ..	"	8.83	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Blue ..	doz. sq.	12.33	12.00	12.00	12.25	12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	11.50	12.00	12.00	11.65
Candles ..	lb.	11.06	10.80	10.70	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.45	10.60	10.60	10.65
Soap ..		4.79	4.84	4.84	4.83	4.79	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.90	4.92	4.92	4.92
Potatoes (a) ..	14 lb.	34.50	30.58	27.17	28.83	25.33	23.67	27.67	32.67	33.29	40.17	42.00	27.00
Onions ..	lb.	2.00	1.92	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.90	1.99	2.70	2.75	3.04	1.75	1.71
Kerosene ..	gal.	21.39	21.95	21.95	21.65	21.65	21.65	21.65	21.45	21.05	21.05	21.25	20.55
Dairy Produce—													
Milk ..	quart	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90
Butter ..	lb.	26.67	27.05	27.85	25.70	24.15	25.40	25.10	25.50	23.90	24.05	22.50	22.55
Cheese ..		14.39	14.60	13.80	14.00	14.85	15.15	15.25	15.45	15.15	14.90	14.55	14.65
Eggs ..	doz.	12.44	14.25	15.05	20.90	25.60	23.60	18.60	15.50	13.60	12.50	13.10	13.85
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	20.72	20.45	20.50	20.55	19.85	18.70	18.05	17.50	18.30	18.20	18.20	18.10
Ham Shoulder ..	"	15.50	15.28	15.06	15.28	14.67	13.78	13.56	14.00	13.56	13.44	13.00	13.13
Ham ..	"	23.06	22.94	23.72	23.72	23.33	21.17	20.78	20.61	20.31	20.25	20.38	20.38
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin ..	"	9.72	10.28	11.17	11.78	12.17	12.72	13.00	12.22	11.90	12.10	11.80	11.60
" Ribs ..	"	7.67	8.11	9.00	9.61	10.28	10.78	11.28	10.35	10.00	10.20	9.70	9.50
" Flank ..	"	8.67	8.89	9.78	10.33	10.89	11.11	12.00	11.22	11.20	11.00	10.50	10.30
" Shin ..	"	6.44	6.28	6.94	7.78	8.22	8.78	8.89	8.60	8.20	7.90	7.70	7.80
Steak, Rump ..	"	15.22	15.33	16.00	16.22	16.56	17.22	17.22	16.90	16.70	16.50	16.50	16.40
" Shoulder ..	"	8.67	9.22	10.11	10.56	11.11	11.78	11.78	11.55	11.35	11.30	11.10	11.00
" Stewing ..	"	8.33	8.67	9.44	10.00	10.45	11.00	11.22	10.70	10.60	10.70	10.20	10.00
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	10.78	10.78	11.44	11.89	12.11	12.45	12.56	12.00	11.70	11.80	11.80	11.70
" Brisket, with bone ..	"	5.50	5.67	6.67	7.00	7.83	8.83	9.17	9.00	8.88	7.75	7.75	7.88
" " without bone ..	"	7.89	8.06	8.89	9.00	9.50	10.06	10.28	9.83	9.44	9.17	9.11	9.06
" Mutton, Leg ..	"	8.89	9.11	10.06	10.28	10.56	11.00	10.89	10.30	9.70	9.60	9.05	9.05
" Shoulder ..	"	7.22	7.44	8.22	8.56	8.78	9.29	9.17	8.70	8.50	8.20	7.65	7.45
" Loin ..	"	8.33	8.89	9.22	9.78	10.00	10.39	10.33	9.80	9.70	9.30	8.90	8.65
" Neck ..	"	6.00	6.33	6.94	7.11	7.33	7.72	7.86	7.60	7.80	7.25	6.85	6.50
Chops, Loin ..	"	9.78	10.00	10.67	10.78	11.22	11.45	11.50	11.00	10.80	10.80	10.20	10.10
" Leg ..	"	10.89	10.67	11.44	11.55	12.00	12.22	12.33	11.80	11.60	11.80	11.30	11.10
" Neck ..	"	7.56	8.11	8.67	8.89	9.11	9.67	9.78	9.20	8.90	8.80	8.40	7.80
Pork, Leg ..	"	14.00	14.11	14.33	14.44	14.33	14.22	14.22	14.20	13.90	13.90	13.40	13.40
" Loin ..	"	14.78	14.89	14.89	15.00	14.89	14.89	14.89	14.90	14.70	14.60	14.30	14.20
" Belly ..	"	14.67	14.78	14.89	15.00	15.00	15.78	14.89	14.70	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.00
" Chops ..	"	15.22	15.33	15.22	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.22	15.40	15.10	15.10	14.90	14.50

(a) See footnote on page 141.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Perth during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95	6.00
Flour ..	25 lb.	51.90	50.70	51.00	50.40	50.40	50.10	50.40	52.50	54.30	54.30	53.70	53.70
Tea ..	lb.	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20	26.20
Coffee ..	"	22.70	22.70	22.50	22.50	22.30	22.50	22.40	22.40	22.90	22.50	22.50	22.50
Sugar ..	"	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Rice ..	"	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.53	3.48
Sago ..	"	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.33	3.28	3.23	3.23	3.33	3.23
Jam ..	"	7.27	7.03	7.03	6.93	6.93	6.87	6.83	6.93	6.93	6.90	6.84	6.90
Oatmeal ..	"	3.99	3.87	3.84	3.80	3.84	3.90	3.90	3.95	3.97	3.89	3.89	3.87
Raisins ..	"	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.10	8.10	8.10
currants ..	"	8.75	8.65	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.50	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.60
Starch ..	"	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.35	9.30	9.35	9.00	9.25	9.10	9.20
Blue ..	doz. sq.	16.25	16.25	15.95	15.95	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
Candles ..	lb.	11.50	11.43	11.35	11.25	11.25	11.33	11.50	11.50	11.43	11.33	11.33	11.33
Soap ..	"	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.10	5.07	4.96	4.90	5.02	5.02	5.02
Potatoes (a) ..	14 lb.	24.70	29.00	29.50	29.80	29.40	28.00	30.20	37.00	39.60	34.50	27.40	19.10
Onions ..	lb.	2.60	2.30	2.25	2.30	2.30	2.36	2.75	2.91	3.15	3.80	3.55	2.50
Kerosene ..	gal.	21.78	21.78	21.78	21.78	22.16	21.70	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.71	21.78
Dairy Produce—													
Milk ..	quart	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50
Butter ..	lb.	25.60	25.90	25.90	25.60	25.50	25.70	25.70	24.60	24.70	24.70	24.30	24.00
Cheese ..	"	14.70	14.70	14.60	14.60	14.80	14.80	15.20	15.30	15.40	15.30	15.30	15.40
Eggs ..	doz.	21.00	22.10	26.10	32.50	34.80	32.60	26.60	17.20	13.50	13.90	14.20	18.20
Bacon, Middle ..	lb.	21.10	20.70	20.50	20.40	20.30	20.30	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10	20.10
" Shoulder ..	"	11.85	11.45	11.70	11.80	11.40	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.85
Ham ..	"	23.22	23.22	23.30	23.30	23.10	23.10	23.30	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.80	22.80
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin ..	"	12.40	12.20	12.70	12.80	12.70	12.10	11.00	10.40	10.20	10.80	10.70	11.00
" Ribs ..	"	10.40	10.20	10.90	10.90	10.70	10.10	9.30	8.70	8.40	9.10	8.90	9.00
" Flank ..	"	11.25	11.15	11.75	11.65	11.05	10.45	9.60	8.80	8.60	9.30	9.40	9.70
" Shin ..	"	9.30	9.30	9.60	9.60	9.70	8.90	8.30	8.00	7.10	8.10	7.90	8.00
Steak, Rump ..	"	17.90	17.90	18.40	18.40	18.40	17.80	17.20	16.30	16.30	16.50	16.90	16.90
" Shoulder ..	"	12.00	12.00	12.60	12.60	12.50	11.70	10.90	10.20	9.80	10.20	10.30	10.20
" Stewing ..	"	10.60	10.40	11.20	11.20	11.10	10.20	9.50	8.95	8.45	9.20	8.95	8.95
Beef, Corned Roll ..	"	10.80	10.60	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.71	10.00	9.60	9.50	9.80	9.90	10.20
Brisket with bone ..	"	7.57	7.39	7.55	7.60	7.65	7.05	6.85	6.10	5.55	6.35	5.90	6.30
" without bone ..	"	8.90	8.70	9.00	9.10	9.00	8.65	8.30	8.00	7.80	7.90	7.80	8.20
Mutton, Leg ..	"	10.70	10.50	10.70	11.20	11.80	12.00	11.00	10.00	9.40	9.40	8.75	9.20
" Shoulder ..	"	7.30	6.85	6.90	7.50	8.15	8.30	7.90	7.30	6.45	6.25	5.90	5.85
" Loin ..	"	9.80	9.70	10.00	10.40	10.90	11.00	10.50	9.70	8.90	9.00	8.50	8.80
" Neck ..	"	7.15	7.00	7.00	7.45	7.90	7.90	7.50	6.90	6.50	6.50	5.90	6.00
Chops, Loin ..	"	11.10	10.90	11.00	11.30	11.60	12.10	11.50	10.40	10.00	10.00	9.40	9.50
" Leg ..	"	11.30	11.30	11.30	11.70	11.90	12.20	11.50	10.70	10.40	10.30	10.10	10.30
" Neck ..	"	8.00	7.70	8.00	8.20	8.70	9.00	8.50	7.70	7.30	7.30	6.60	6.80
Pork, Leg ..	"	16.70	16.30	16.40	16.40	16.60	16.60	16.20	15.80	15.30	15.10	15.50	16.00
" Loin ..	"	16.30	16.10	16.20	16.40	16.60	15.80	15.50	15.40	15.30	15.20	15.30	15.30
" Belly ..	"	14.50	14.10	14.10	14.00	14.00	14.20	13.90	13.30	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.30
" Chops ..	"	16.70	16.50	16.30	16.50	16.50	16.60	16.30	15.80	15.60	15.50	15.60	15.70

(a) See footnote on page 141.

SECTION II.—continued.

Average Predominant Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Hobart during each Month of the Year, 1929.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread .. .	2 lb.	5.45	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Flour .. .	25 lb.	52.55	52.00	51.90	51.90	51.55	51.15	51.90	54.70	55.30	54.70	54.10	53.95
Tea .. .	lb.	26.90	26.90	26.90	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.20	26.20	26.60	26.20
Coffee .. .	"	23.80	23.80	23.80	24.80	24.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80	23.80
Sugar .. .	"	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.49
Rice .. .	"	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Sago .. .	"	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Jam .. .	"	6.83	7.00	6.97	7.00	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
Oatmeal .. .	"	4.20	4.17	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10	4.15	4.20	4.14	4.13	4.18	4.18
Raisins .. .	"	10.00	9.89	10.10	10.05	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85
Currants .. .	"	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.90	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.50	9.50
Starch .. .	"	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.10	10.25	10.25	10.25
Blue .. .	doz. sq.	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.85	11.45	11.45	11.45
Candles .. .	lb.	9.90	10.11	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.20	10.60	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.60
Soap .. .	"	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18	5.18
Potatoes (a) .. .	14 lb.	39.64	35.86	28.63	30.00	27.14	26.50	26.50	28.00	28.75	30.63	35.11	31.78
Onions .. .	lb.	2.83	2.69	2.50	2.44	2.50	2.50	2.72	2.72	3.06	3.61	3.44	2.72
Kerosene .. .	gal.	26.16	26.16	26.16	26.16	26.16	25.96	25.96	25.66	25.66	25.66	25.66	25.66
Dairy Produce—													
Milk .. .	quart	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Butter .. .	lb.	24.25	24.22	28.80	24.10	25.05	25.60	25.50	25.50	25.30	24.90	23.40	22.70
Cheese .. .	"	14.00	14.00	14.30	14.10	14.10	14.30	14.30	14.90	15.50	15.70	15.50	15.60
Eggs .. .	doz.	13.60	16.56	18.10	32.10	30.45	22.80	22.70	17.40	12.11	12.30	12.50	16.10
Bacon, Middle .. .	lb.	17.78	17.38	17.67	17.87	17.67	17.58	17.56	17.67	17.67	17.67	17.89	17.89
" Shoulder .. .	"	10.33	10.13	10.11	10.33	10.33	10.00	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.44	10.89
Ham .. .	"	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.50	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.60	19.60
Meat—													
Beef, Sirloin .. .	"	10.00	9.89	10.10	10.10	9.90	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.60	11.10	10.70	10.40
" Ribs .. .	"	8.69	8.63	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.60	9.10	9.50	9.30	9.00	
" Flank .. .	"	7.50	7.33	7.60	7.40	7.40	7.60	7.80	7.60	7.70	8.00	8.30	8.10
" Shin .. .	"	5.43	5.86	5.22	5.22	5.22	5.44	5.44	5.56	5.67	6.38	6.00	5.63
Steak, Rump .. .	"	15.13	14.78	14.70	15.00	15.00	15.20	15.00	15.20	15.60	15.40	15.10	15.00
" Shoulder .. .	"	8.25	8.25	7.90	7.90	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.20
" Stewing .. .	"	8.00	7.78	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.90	8.30	8.50	8.70	8.30
Beef, Corned Roll .. .	"	9.56	9.56	9.60	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.90	10.20	10.00	10.00
" Brisket, with bone .. .	"	5.25	5.11	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.05	5.35	5.75	5.75	5.70
" " without bone .. .	"	8.43	8.29	8.11	8.11	8.11	7.80	7.60	7.80	8.00	8.20	8.00	8.44
Mutton, Leg .. .	"	8.13	8.19	8.10	8.00	8.20	8.30	8.20	8.60	8.50	8.80	8.65	8.60
" Shoulder .. .	"	6.00	5.63	5.90	6.10	5.90	6.20	5.90	6.05	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.35
" Loin .. .	"	7.88	7.63	7.70	7.70	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.65	8.00	8.10	8.00	
" Neck .. .	"	6.00	5.88	5.70	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15
Chops, Loin .. .	"	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.20	11.00	11.00	11.20	11.20	11.30	11.30	11.10	11.00
" Leg .. .	"	10.75	10.50	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.80	10.80	10.80	11.20	11.00	11.10	11.00
" Neck .. .	"	7.88	7.63	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.90	8.20	8.00
Pork, Leg .. .	"	12.38	12.33	11.90	12.10	12.10	11.90	12.00	12.20	12.60	12.40	12.40	12.20
" Loin .. .	"	12.63	12.56	12.70	12.60	12.30	12.20	12.30	12.20	12.50	12.90	12.70	12.80
" Belly .. .	"	12.38	11.63	12.20	11.80	12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	12.30	12.60	12.20	12.10
" Chops .. .	"	13.75	13.18	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.00	13.20	13.60	13.60	13.80	13.70	13.80

Section III.

Weekly House Rents^(a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1925 to 1929.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney ..	25 2	24 7	24 5	25 2	25 7
Newcastle ..	22 3	22 10	23 4	24 0	23 10
Broken Hill ..	13 6	14 10	15 3	15 5	15 5
Goulburn ..	22 8	23 5	25 0	26 0	27 3
Bathurst ..	18 6	19 7	19 1	19 6	19 4
Weighted Average ..	24 6	24 2	24 1	24 9	25 1
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne ..	21 7	22 10	23 0	23 11	24 1
Ballarat ..	13 11	13 9	13 11	14 10	15 6
Bendigo ..	14 8	16 1	17 4	17 5	18 0
Geelong ..	17 9	21 1	21 11	21 7	20 8
Warrnambool ..	16 5	16 3	17 5	18 3	18 8
Weighted Average ..	20 10	22 1	22 4	23 2	23 4
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane ..	15 8	17 11	18 4	18 6	18 6
Toowoomba ..	15 4	16 3	16 4	16 0	15 10
Rockhampton ..	13 10	14 7	15 4	14 4	13 11
Charters Towers ..	12 5	12 6	12 5	14 11	16 5
Warwick ..	14 7	15 9	16 5	14 11	14 11
Weighted Average ..	15 4	17 3	17 8	17 8	17 9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide ..	21 2	20 5	20 9	22 6	21 8
Kadina, etc. ..	11 8	11 1	11 2	10 7	9 9
Port Pirie ..	14 1	15 3	15 5	15 5	15 4
Mount Gambier ..	11 1	11 8	11 3	12 1	12 4
Peterborough ..	17 1	16 5	17 7	16 11	17 11
Weighted Average ..	20 4	19 8	20 0	21 6	20 9
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth ..	18 0	19 9	20 3	20 8	21 0
Kalgoorlie ..	12 1	12 1	11 11	11 11	11 11
Northam ..	18 11	18 10	19 8	20 2	20 2
Bunbury ..	15 9	15 7	15 8	14 9	14 10
Geraldton ..	18 10	18 11	19 2	21 0	21 8
Weighted Average ..	17 5	18 10	19 3	19 8	19 11
TASMANIA—					
Hobart ..	22 2	21 11	21 3	20 8	20 6
Launceston ..	17 9	17 6	17 4	18 7	18 3
Burnie ..	18 0	17 3	16 11	17 2	17 2
Devonport ..	16 9	16 8	16 4	15 8	16 2
Queenstown ..	10 11	8 9	9 4	10 1	11 5
Weighted Average ..	20 1	19 9	19 4	19 4	19 3
Weighted Average, Australia ..	21 5	21 10	22 0	22 8	22 10

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1929.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an (a). Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1929. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 89s. 6d. to 96s.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 95s., and 100s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers .. .	119 0	*129 0	\$117 6	112 6	*114 0	*110 0
Furniture and Bedding—						
Bedding Makers ..	*104 6	103 0	*104 6	102 0	*103 0	99 0
Boult Carver Operators ..	116 0	113 6	*110 11	112 6	*109 0	109 6
Cabinetmakers ..	*108 6	113 6	*110 11	112 6	*109 0	109 6
Carpet Cutters ..	*116 6	109 6				
,, Layers ..	*107 6	104 6	*91 6		90 0	100 6
,, Planners ..	*107 6	113 6		112 6	90 0	109 6
Chairmakers ..	*108 6	113 6	*110 11	112 6	109 0	109 6
Drape Cutters ..	*116 6	109 6		108 6		105 6
French Polishers ..	*108 6	113 6	*110 11	112 6	*106 0	109 6
Upholsterers ..	*108 6	111 6	*110 11	110 6	*109 0	107 6
Wood Carvers ..	*108 6	113 6	*110 11	112 6	*109 0	109 6
,, Machinists ..	*108 6	98/- to	*110 11	97/6 to	*106/- &	94/6 to
,, Turners ..	*108 6	107 6	*110 11	106 6	*109 0	109/6
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers .. .	*103 6	104 6	*104 6	103 6		100 6
Makers .. .	*103 6	104 6	*104 6	103 6	*103 0	100 6
Varnishers .. .	*103 6	101 6	*104 6	100 6		97 6
Overmantels and Mantel-pieces—						
Journeymen .. .	*108 6	110 6	*110 11	91 6	*109 0	106 0

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 18 hours. (1a) 15 hours. (1b) 16½ hours. (1c) 28 hours. (1d) 25 hours. (1e) 27 hours. (2) 30 hours. (3) 33 hours. (3a) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4a) 41½ hours. (4b) 40 hours. (4c) 41 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5a) 43 hours. (5b) 43½ hours. (5c) 43¾ hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (8a) 45½ hours. (9) 45½ hours. (10) 46 hours. (10a) 46½ hours. (11) 46½ hours. (11a) 46¾ hours. (12) 47 hours. (12a) 47½ hours. (12b) 47½ hours. (13) 47½ hours. (14) 49 hours. (15) 49½ hours. (16) 49½ hours. (17) 50 hours. (18) 51 hours. (18a) 51½ hours. (19) 52 hours. (20) 52½ hours. (21) 52½ hours. (22) 53 hours. (23) 53½ hours. (24) 53½ hours. (25) 54 hours. (26) 54½ hours. (26a) 54½ hours. (27) 55 hours. (27a) 55½ hours. (27b) 55½ hours. (28) 56 hours. (28a) 56½ hours. (29) 56½ hours. (30) 57 hours. (31) 58 hours. (32) 58 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33a) 62 hours. (34) 63 hours. (35) 65 hours. (35a) 66 hours. (36) 70 hours. (37) 72 hours. (38) 77 hours. (38a) 88 hours per fortnight. (38b) 86 hours per fortnight. (38c) 84 hours. (39) 96 hours per fortnight. (39b) 98 hours per fortnight. (39b) 108 hours per fortnight. (39c) 112 hours per fortnight. (39d) 114 hours per fortnight. (40) 116 hours per fortnight. (40a) 120 hours per fortnight. (41) 136 hours per fortnight. (42) 144 hours per fortnight. (42a) 156 hours per fortnight. (43) 50 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (43a) 50 hours (summer) 48 hours (winter). (44) 52 hours (summer), 45 hours (winter). (44a) 52 hours (day), 48 hours (night). (45) 54 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (46) 54½ hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (47) 55 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (47a) 55 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (47b) 55 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (48) 55 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (48a) 56 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (48b) 55½ hours (summer), 54½ hours (winter). (49) 56 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (49a) 56 hours (summer), 52 hours (winter). (49b) 56 hours (summer), 53 hours (winter). (50) 57 hours (summer), 44 hours (winter). (50a) 57 hours (summer), 48 hours (winter). (50b) 57 hours (summer), 52½ hours (winter). (51) 58 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (52) 58 hours (summer), 50 hours (winter). (53) 58 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (54) 58 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (55) 60 hours (summer), 56 hours (winter). (56) 60 hours (summer), 58 hours (winter). (57) 84 hours and 72 hours alternate weeks. (58) 48 hours, 51 hours, 54 hours (four months each in each year). (59) 56 hours and 59 hours within certain radius. (60) 56 hours and 60 hours within certain radius. (61) 58 hours (summer), 54 hours (winter). (62) 176 hours per month. (63) 200 hours per month. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter). (65) 88 hours 30 minutes per fortnight. (66) 91 hours 40 minutes per fortnight.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Piano Making—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cabinetmakers ..	*108 6	113 6	*107 6	112 6	..	..
Framemakers—Iron ..	*105 3	95 6	..	94 6	..	..
Wood ..	*108 6	98/6 to 113/6	..	97/6 to 112/6	..	..
French Polishers ..	*108 6	113 6	*107 6	112 6	..	..
Veneerers ..	*108 6	95 6	*107 6	94 6	..	..
Picture Framing—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Compo. Workers ..	*102 6	98 6	*104 0	97 6	..	..
Fitters Up ..	*102 6	98 6	*104 0	97 6	..	..
General Hands ..	*102 6	99 6	*104 0	90 6	*100 0	85 6
Gilders ..	*102 6	101 6	*104 0	100 6	..	..
Joiners ..	*102 6	101 6	*104 0	100 6	..	..
Mount Cutters ..	*102 6	101 6	*104 0	100 6	..	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Box and Casemakers ..	107 0	102 0	*93 6	100 0	97 0	98 0
Labourers ..	95 0	90 0	*92 7	88 0	85 0	86 0
Machinists—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Box Printing ..	98 0	93 0	*93 6	91 0	88 0	89 0
Boultz Carver ..	116 0	111 0	*99 0	109 0	106 0	107 0
Buzzer or Jointer ..	110 0	105 0	*94 5	103 0	100 0	101 0
General Joiner ..	110 0	105 0	..	103 0	100 0	101 0
Mortising or Boring ..	101 0	96 0	*93 6	94 0	91 0	92 0
Nailing ..	101 0	96 0	*93 6	94 0	91 0	92 0
Planing ..	107/ & 113/	102/ & 108/	*98 1	100/ & 106/	97/ & 103/	98/ to 104/
Sandpapering ..	105 0	100 0	*92 7	98 0	95 0	96 0
Shaping ..	116 0	111 0	*111 10	109 0	106 0	107 0
Tenoning ..	110 0	105 0	*98 1	103 0	100 0	101 0
Ordermen ..	107 0	102 0	*95 4	100 0	97 0	98 0
Pullers or Tailers Out ..	101 0	96 0	*92/7 to 95/4	94 0	91 0	92 0
Saw Doctors ..	125 0	120 0	*108 2	118 0	115 0	116 0
„ Sharpeners ..	110 0	105 0	*99 11	103 0	100 0	101 0
Sawyers—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Band or Jig ..	107/ & 119/	102/ & 114/	*100 10	100/ & 112/	97/ & 109/	98/ & 110/
Circular ..	105/ & 113/	100/ & 108/	*98 1	98/ & 106/	95/ & 103/	96 & 104/
Gang Frame ..	105/ & 113/	100/ & 108/	*95 4	98/ & 106/	95/ & 103/	96/ & 104/
Recent Band ..	107/ & 113/	102/ & 108/	*99 0	100/ & 106/	97 & 103/	98/ & 104/
Stackers ..	101 0	96 0	*108 2	94 0	91 0	92 0
Tallymen ..	104/ & 107	99/ & 102/	*95 4	97/ & 100/	94/ & 97/	95/ & 98/
Wood Turners ..	116 0	111 0	101 9	109 0	106 0	107 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Agricultural Implements—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Assemblers ..	*92 0	98 0	*94 0	96 6	*95 4	..
Blacksmiths ..	*112 6	111 6	..	110 0	*113 4	..
Bulldozermen ..	*90 6	104 0	..	102 6	*101 4	..
Carpenters ..	*90 0	108 6	..	107 0	*108 4	..
Drillers ..	*90 6	97 0	..	95 6	*95 4	..
Engine Drivers ..	104/ to 110/	101/ to 107/	..	..	..	..
Fitters ..	*94/ & 104/	104/ to	..	102/6 & 107/	*107 4	..
Labourers—unskilled ..	*82 6	98 6	..	92 0	*87 0	..
Machinists—Iron ..	*90/6 &	101 0	..	99 6	*105 4	..
Painters—Brush ..	*83 0	96 6	..	95 0	..	..
Scroll ..	*90 0	108 6	..	107 0	..	..
Patternmakers ..	*112 0	116 6	..	115 0	116 4	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	*90 6	108 6	..	107 0	..	..
Storermen ..	*93 6	93 6	..	92 0	103 4	..
Strikers ..	*83 0	98 0	..	96 6	*87 0	..
Turners ..	*102 0	108 6	..	107 0	*107 4	..
Wheelwrights ..	*90 0	108 6	..	107 0	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bedstead Making—						
Metallic						
Blacksmiths ..	*102/6 & 109/2	101 6	*100 10	99 6	..	..
Chillfitters—Modellers ..	*103 6	110 0	*104 6	108 0	..	..
Other ..	*103 6	103 0	*91/8 & 97/2	191 0	..	..
Chippers ..	* 98 6	98 0	* 93 6	96 0	..	..
Electroplaters ..	*105 0	111 0	* 99 0	109 0	..	..
Fitters Up ..	* 99 6	100/ & 103/	* 94 5	98 0	..	..
Frame Setters ..	*101 6	101 6	* 96 3	99 6	..	..
Japanners ..	* 99 6	100 0	* 92 7	98 0	..	..
Lacquerers ..	*102 6	98 0	* 92 7	96 0	..	..
Mounters ..	* 99 6	103 0	* 92 7	99 0	..	..
Polishers ..	*100 6	97 0	* 85 0	95 0	..	..
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	*123 6	*114 6	*107 3	*118 0	*109 0	*105 6
Railwaymen ..	*115 0	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*112 0	*106 0
Brass Working—						
Coremakers ..	*104/ & 108/	*102 6	*107 3	* 97 6	*109 0	* 93 6
Dressers ..	*108/ & 109/	* 99 6	* 88 0	* 91 6	* 91 0	* 87 6
Finishers ..	*118 6 ..	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Furnacemen ..	*112/ & 124/	*102 6	*88/ to 97/2	* 97 6	*103 0	* 87 6
Moulders ..	*104/ & 108/	*106/6 & 114/6	*103/7 & 107/3	*109 6	*109 0	* 93 6
Polishers ..	* 98 0	*102 6	*93/6 & 99/	* 97 6	97 0	* 86 0
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	* 92 0	95/ & 100/	*99/ & 107/3	96/ to 100/	*91/ & 100/	80 0
Fitters ..	* 93 4	100 0	*107 3	113 0	*109 0	88 0
Frame Builders ..	* 93 4	100/ & 102/6	*107 3	90/ to 115/	..	80 0
Repairers ..	* 93 4	100 0	*107 3	84/ to 115/	..	80 0
Turners ..	* 93 4	111 0	*107 3	113 0	*109 0	88 0
,, (Motor) ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	113 0	109 0	*110 0
Wheel Builders ..	* 89 0	95 0	*107/3 & 110/11	..	..	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Armature Winders ..	*118 6	116 6	*110 0	114 0	*109 0	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	*118 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	..	104 0
Fitters ..	*118 6	*116 6	*110 0	*114 0	*109 0	*111 6
Linesmen ..	*112 6	107 0	*107 3	104 6	*103 0	102 0
Mechanics ..	*112 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	*109 0	104 0
Patrolmen ..	..	97/ & 109/	* 93 0	94 6	..	92/ & 104/
Wiremen ..	*112 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	*103 0	104 0
," Assistant ..	..	90 6	* 90 0	..	..	85 6
Other Adults ..	..	90 6	* 90 0	88 0	* 87 0	85 6
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	*118 6	116 6	*110 0	114 0	*109 0	111 6
Cable Jointers ..	*118 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	..	104 0
Carboner, Arc Lamp Attendant ..	*100 6	97 0	* 91 8	94 6	..	92 0
Instrument Makers ..	*118 6	109 0	*110 0	106 6	*109 0	104 0
Linesmen ..	*112 6	107 0	*107 3	104 6	*103 0	102 0
Meter Testers ..	*112 6	105 6	*107 3	103 0	..	100 6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	109 6	* 93 0	94 6	..	104 0
Shift Electricians ..	*118 6	110/ & 116/6	*120 0	..	..	105/ & 111/6
Sub-Station Attendants ..	..	110/ & 116/6	..	..	..	105/ & 111/6
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	105 6	* 90 0	106 6	..	100 6
Other Adults ..	..	90 6	* 90 0	88 0	..	85 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	*118 6	*116 6	*110 0	*114 0	*109 0	*111 6
Mechanics ..	*112 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	*109 0	104 0
Wiremen ..	*112 6	109 0	*107 3	106 6	*103 0	104 0
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	*98/6 to 109/	*114 6	*99 0	*113 0	*109 0	88 0
Polishers ..	*98/6 to 103/	105 0	*93/6 & 99/	97 6	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Bolt and Nut Machinists ..	*106 6	*102 6	*88 0	*101 0	*97 0	*98 0
Borers and Slotters ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Brassfinishers ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Coppersmiths ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Drillers—Radial ..	*118 6	*114 6	*99 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
" Other ..	*106 6	*102 6	*99 11	*101 0	*97 0	*98 0
Dropammer Smiths ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Fitters ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Lappers and Grinders ..	*110/6 & 118/6	*114/6	*107 3	*105/ & 113/	*101/ & 109/	*102/ & 110/
Millers—Universal ..	*118 6	*114 6	..	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
" Other ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Oliversmiths ..	*118 6	*114 6	*110 11	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Pattern Makers ..	*127 6	*123 6	*112 9	*122 0	*118 0	*119 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate Edge	*110 6	*106 6	*92 7	*105 0	*101 0	*102 0
Other ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Shapers ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Springsmiths ..	*118 6	*114 6	..	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Turners ..	*118 6	*114 6	*107 3	*113 0	*109 0	*110 0
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers ..	*106 0	*100 6	*88 0	*100 0	*91 0	*88 6
" Labourers ..	*100 0	*94 6	*88 0	*94 0	*87 0	*84 0
Engineers' Labourers ..	*100 0	*90 6	*86 2	*94 0	*91 0	*86/ & 92/
Furnacemen's Assistants ..	*106 0	*96 6	*86 2	*100 0	*91 0	*88 6
Moulders' Labourers ..	*100 0	*90 6	*86 2	*94 0	*91 0	*88 6
Strikers ..	*106 0	*97 6	*88 0	*102 0	*97 0	*86/ & 92/
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine ..	*108 0	99 6	*107 3	102 6	109 0	105 6
" Other ..	*123 6	*119 6	*107 3	*118 0	109 0	*115 0
Dressers and Fettlers ..	108/ & 109/	94 6	*88 0	*103 0	*91 0	87 6
Furnacemen ..	112/ & 124/	98 6	*88 to 97/2	*110 0	*103 0	87 6
Moulders—Machine ..	*104 0	99 6	*103 7	90 6	109 0	105 6
" Other ..	*123 6	*119 6	*107 3	*118 0	109 0	*115 0
Moulding—Steel—						
Coremakers ..	*114/6 & 123/6	*119 6	*107 3	*105/6 & 118/	109 0	*105/6 & 115/
Moulders ..	*114/6 & 123/6	*119 6	*103/7 & 107/3	*105/6 & 118/	109 0	*105/6 & 115/
Moulding—Stove—						
Moulders ..	*104/ & 109/	107 6	*92 7	104 0	109 0	..
Ovenmaking—						
Blacksmiths ..	*102 0	101 6	*110 11	103/ & 106/	109 0	..
Grinders and Polishers ..	*101 0	103 0	*86 2	101 0	87 0	..
Ovenmakers ..	*104/ & 110/	105/ & 108/	*92 7	103/ & 106/	105 6	..
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	*89 0	93/ & 98/	*99 4	97 6	98 0	108/ & 112/
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work ..	*97 6	98 0	*101 2	93 0	..	..
Grainers, Liners, etc ..	..	99 0	*101 2	95 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	*100 0	105 0	*101 2	105 0	..	..
Machinists ..	*89/ & 95/	101 0	*101 2	89/6 to 96/	105 6	..
Solders ..	*89/ to 93/	98/ & 101/	*101 2	91 6	98/ & 105/6	..
Tinsmiths ..	*103 0	105/6 & 114/	*101 2	102/ & 109/	105/6 & 114/	108 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

APPENDIX.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Wireworking — Barbed Wire—	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Toolsharpener or Machinist ..	*101 0	98 0	..	85/6 to 91/6	96 6	..
Galvanizing—						
Galvanizers ..	*100 0	108 0	*114 0	102 0	..	..
Picklers ..	* 94 6	102 0	* 97 6	98 0	..	..
, Assistant ..	* 88 6	96 0	..	..	..	..
Nailmaking—						
Case Wirers ..	* 88 6	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Labourers ..	* 88 6	90 0	..	85 6	..	..
Setters Up ..	*107 6	101 0	..	85/6 to 100/	..	..
Storemen ..	* 95 0	96 0	..	85 6	..	..
Toolmakers ..	*107 6	108 0	..	85 6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	*102 6	100 0	..	90 0	96 6	89/ to 105/a

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and Cordials—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bottlers ..	* 97 0	92 6	* 85 0	93 0	90 0	94 6
Boilwashers ..	* 94 6	90 0	* 85 0	90 0	87 0	92 6
Drivers (Motor) ..	*102/6 to 110/	96/6 to 104/6	*94/ to 102/	96/6 to 104/6	97 0	96/6 to 104/6
, (One Horse) ..	* 97 6	* 91 6	* 92 0	* 91 6	97 0	* 91 6
, (Two Horses) ..	*102 6	* 96 6	* 97 0	* 96 6	97 0	* 96 6
Grooms or Stablemen ..	* 96 6	90 6	* 85 0	90 6	93 6	90 6
Loaders ..	* 94 6	90 0	* 85 0	90 0	87 0	92 6
Packers ..	* 94 6	90 0	* 85 0	90 0	90 0	92 6
Wirers ..	* 94 6	90 0 ..	* ..	90 0	90 0	92 6
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	*128 6	*128 4	*103/ & 108/	107 6	*109 0	107 0
Carters (One Horse) ..	*108 6	*106 0	* 94 0	96 6	95 6	91 6
, (Two Horses) ..	*108 6	*111 0	* 97 0	96 6	95 6	96 6
Doughmen ..	*131/ & 133/6	*128 4	*110 6	107 6	*114 0	107 0
Forehands ..	*133/6 & 138/6	*139 4	*110/6 & 115/6	112/6 & 117/6	*116/6 & 119/	117 0
Ovenmen ..	*133 6	*128 4	*108 0	107 6	*111 6	107 0
Singlehands ..	*133 6	*139 4	*110 6	112 6	*114 0	107 0
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	* 91 0	88 6	* 85 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Bakers ..	*106 0	100 0	* 92 6	90 6	105 0	92 6
Mixers ..	* 97 0	100 0	* 92 6	88 6	105 0	96 0
Oven Firemen ..	* 98 6	100 0	* 90 0	88 6	..	92 6
Storemen ..	*102 0	88 6	* 89 0	85 6	95 0	83 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	*100 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	92 6
Bottle Packers ..	*100 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	92 6
Bottlers and Washers ..	*100 0	*100 0	* 92 0	* 97 6	*100 0	92 6
Cellarmen ..	*103 0	*103 3	* 97 0	* 97 6	*100/ & 105/	92 6
Drivers (One Horse) ..	*100 0	91 6	* 93 0	* 97 6	*100 0	91 6
, (Two Horses) ..	*103 0	96 6	* 98 0	*100 6	*100 0	96 6
, (Motor under 3 tons) ..	*109 0	96/6 & 100/6	* 95/ to 103/	*103 6	..	96/6 & 100/6
, (Motor 3 tons and over) ..	*109 0	104 6	*108/ & 113/	*106 6	*107/6 & 110/6	104 6
Engine Drivers ..	*104/ to 110/	*114 9	*100/ to 129/	*118 6	*121 0	108 6
Firemen ..	*98/ to 101/	*105 0	*100 0	*112 6	*106 0	98 6
Greasers and Trimmers ..	*96/6 to 98/	* 98 3	* 96/ & 97/	*106 6	*103 0	87/ to 88/6
Stablemen and Grooms ..	*100 0	* 90 6	* 85 0	*100 6	*100 0	90 6
Towermen ..	*102 0	*104 0	* 92 0	*100 6	*100 0	94 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Carters (One Horse) ..	*102 0	91 6	*93 6	95 0	*97 0	80 6
"(Two Horses)" ..	*109 6	96 6	*96 6	95 0	*97 0	85 6
Chilling Room Hands ..	*98 6	..	*102 6	95 0	*92 0	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	*102 6	10 98 0	*90 0	95 0	*97 0	82 6
"(Mutton)" ..	*91 6	10 98 0	*90 0	95 0	*97 0	82 6
Scalders	*114 6	105 0	*102 6	109 0	*97 & 114/6	..
Slaughtermen (Beef)	*142 6	10 130 0	*112 6	*130 0	*114 6	120 0
"(Mutton)" ..	* b	10 130 0	*112 6	*130 0	*114 6	120 0
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	*109 6	108 6	*102 6	107 0	107 0	95 0
"(One Horse)" ..	*92 0	96 0	*93 6	94 6	92 0	..
"(Two Horses)" ..	*92 0	96 0	*96 6	94 6	92 0	..
General Hands	*102 0	108 6	*102 6	107 0	107 0	95 0
Shopmen	*102/ to 109/6	108 6	*102 6	107 0	107/ & 112/	95 0
Smallgoodsmen	*111 0	106 0	*102 6	104 6	107/ & 112/	102 6
"(Assistant)" ..	*101/6 to 104/6	94 6	*90 0	93 0	..	..
Butter Making—						
Buttermakers	*111 6	101 0	*100 0	93 6	..	81 0
Cream Graders	*103 6	107 0	*95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Cream or Milk Testers ..	*98 6	102 0	*95 0	..	..	81/ & 90/
Storemen or Packers ..	*87/6 to 98/6	93 0	*90 0	88 6	..	..
Other Adults	*87 6	92 0	*85 0	88 6	..	..
Gold Storage and Ice—						
Carters (Motor)	* 96 0	96/6 to 104/6	*94/ to 102/	96/6 to 104/6	99/6 & 103/6 103/6	*96/6 to 104/6
"(One Horse)" ..	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 92 0	91 6	* 94 6	* 91 6
"(Two Horses)" ..	* 94 6	* 96 6	* 97 0	96 6	* 99 6	* 96 6
Chamber Hands	*88/6 to 102/6	*110 0	*129 3	91/ to 100/a	87 6	90 6
Pullers and Stackers ..	* 93 6	*110 0	*134 9	91/ to 100/a	87 6	90 6
Confectionery—						
Journeymen	*108 0	98 0	*92 6	90/6 & 96/	*117 0a	97 9
Labourers	* 86 0	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	*87/ to 92/a	87 3
Storemen	* 86 0	92 0	* 89 0	85 6	99 6a	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	*118 6	115 6	*114 0	116 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant	*102 6	105/6 & 108/	* 97 0	106 6	98 6	95 0
Cutters Up—First Hand ..	*104 6	108 0	*108 0	109 0	103 6	95 0
Assistant	* 96 0	108 0	* 97 0	..	98 6	..
Ham Baggers	* 91 0	101 0	*102 0	102 0	98 6	95 0
Lardmen	* 91 0	101/ & 108/	*102 0	102 0	103 6	95 0
Rollers and Trimmers ..	* 96 0	108 0	* 95 9	109 0	98/6 & 103/6	95 0
Scalders	* 91 0	108 0	*104 6	109 0	106 0	95 0
Shavers	* 91 0	108 0	* 93 0	109 0	98 6	95 0
Slaughtermen	*105 0	115 6	*114 0	116 6	113 0	120 0
Assistant	* 97 6	108 0	* 94 0	109 0	98 6	95 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand	*111 0	115 6	*114 0	116 6	113 0	102 6
Assistant	*101/6 to 104/6	103 0	* 93 0	104 0	103 6	95 0
Smokers—First Hand ..	* 97 0	108 0	*108 0	109 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant	* 91 0	101 0	* 93 0	..	96 0	..
Washers—First Hand ..	* 97 0	..	* 95 9	109 0	98 6	95 0
Assistant	* 91 0	101 0	* 93 0	..	96 0	..
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males	92 6	92 6	* 85 0	92 6	90 0	92 6
Soldiers	99 6	99 6	*101 2	99 6	90 0	99 6
Malting—						
Maltsters	*100/ & 102/	100 0	* 85 0	*103 6	*100 0	83 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Meat Packing b—						
Cappers ..	*103 7	90/ to 98/	*129 3	..	..	..
Fillers and Podgers ..	*92 7	10/ 93 0	..	..	..	..
Gillotine Hands ..	*90 4	90 0	*119 2	..	..	..
Jokermen ..	*103 7	90/ to 98/	*121/11 & 125/7	..	..	..
Lacquerers ..	* 98 7	10 98 0	*113/8 & 119/2	..	..	..
Margarine Makers ..	*87/6 to 92/6	10 98 0	..	..	..	..
Packers ..	* 92 7	10 93 0	*113 8	..	..	..
Seamers ..	*103 7	90/ to 98/	*134 9	..	..	..
Milk Delivery—						
Carters—One Horse ..	*8a94 6	91 6	* 92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses ..	*8a94 6	96 6	* 97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	* 97 0	93 6	* 86 6	92 0	..	80 0
Mixers or Blenders ..	* 90 0	95 6	* 86 6	94 0	..	80 0
Stone Dressers ..	* 97 6	101 0	* 86 6	99 6	..	80 0
Other Adults ..	* 90 0	90 6	* 86 6	89 0	..	80 0
Milling—Flour—						
Engine Drivers ..	*105/ & 108/	*105/ & 108/	*96/ & 112/	*105/ & 108/	*105/ & 108/	94/6 to 100/6
Firemen ..	* 96 0	* 96 0	* 94 0	* 96 0	* 96 0	..
Millers—Head ..	*123 0	*123 0	*107 6	*123 0	*123 0	130 0
Shift ..	*110/ to 120/6	*110/ to 120/6	*99/ & 107/	*110/ to 120/6	*110/ to 120/6	105/ & 114/
Millwrights ..	*117 0	*117 0	..	*117 0	*117 0	114 0
Packermen ..	* 98 0	* 98 0	* 87 6	* 98 0	* 98 0	95 0
Purifermen ..	*101 0	*101 0	* 87 6	*101 0	*101 0	90 0
Silksmen ..	*101 0	*101 0	* 87 6	*101 0	*101 0	90 0
Smuttermen ..	*101 0	*101 0	* 89 6	*101 0	*101 0	..
Storemen—Head ..	*103 0	*103 0	* 92 6	*103 0	*103 0	100 0
Topmen ..	*101 0	*101 0	* 87 6	*101 0	*101 0	95 0
Truckers and Others ..	*93/ & 96/	*93/ & 96/	..	*93/ to 96/	*93/ & 96/	90 0
Wheat Carriers, per hr.	2 8	* 2 8	2 11	* 2 8	2 8	2 3
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilmens ..	* 92 6	94 0	* 86 6	92 6	..	90/ & 95/
Millers—Head ..	*103 0	101 0	*90/6 & 105/6	99 6	..	115 0
Milling—Rice—						
Dryingroom Hands ..	* 96 0	90 6	* 86 6	89 0	..	..
Millers—Head ..	*103 0	101 0	*90/6 & 105/6	99 6	..	..
Stone Dressers ..	* 97 6	101 0	* 86 6	99 6	..	..
Other Adults ..	* 90 0	90 6	* 86 6	89 0	..	..
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	* 92 6	91 6	* 92 0	96 6	94 6	91 6
Packers ..	* 92 6	87 6	* 87 6	..	..	83 0
Pastrycooks ..	*106 6	111 6	*113 0	107 6	105/ & 112/6	100 0
, Assistant	89 6	104 3	*105 6	..	..	83 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	*102 6	*101 3	*102 6
Dyeing and Cleaning—						
Clothes Cleaners ..	*93/ to 100/	*93/ to 100/	*93/ to 100/	*93/ to 100/	* 92 0	..
Dyers—Black ..	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	* 92 0	..
Colour ..	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	* 92 0	..
Dye-house Labourers ..	* 90 0	* 90 0	* 90 0	* 90 0	* 92 0	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Brisbane rates from Meat Export Award.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*118 0	*124 6	*118 0
Pressers	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*114 6	*108 0
Tailors	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*114 6	*108 0
Trimmers	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*114 6	*108 0
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Brushers	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6
Cutters	*111 0	*111 0	*111 0	*111 0	*102 0	*111 0
Folders	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	..	* 91 6
Machinists	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0
Pressers—Coat Hands	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*102 0	*108 0
Trouser and Vest Hands	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*102 0	*108 0
Tailors	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*102 0	*108 0
Trimmers	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*108 0	*102 0	*108 0
Under Pressers—						
Coat Hands	* 93 0	* 93 0	* 93 0	* 93 0	* 97 0	* 93 0
Trouser and Vest Hands	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 91 6	* 97 0	* 91 6
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	* 85 6	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Dyehousemen	* 87 0	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Labourers—						
General	* 85 6	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Willyhouse	* 85 6	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Milling Hands	* 86 0	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	87 0
Pattern Weavers	* 85 6	89 6	b	87 6	85 0	84 0
Scourers	* 86 0	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Spinners	* 86 6	86 6	* 96 0	84 6	82 0	84 0
Tuners	*89/6 & 101/	88/ & 103/	*85/ to 96/	86/ to 101/	83/6 to 98/6	85/6 to 100/6
Twisters in	* 87 6	89 6	b	87 6	85 0	87 0
Warpers	* 91 0	89 6	..	87 6	85 0	87 0
Other Adults	* 85 6	86 6	* 85 0	84 6	82 0	84 0

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Feeders	*116 0	*116 0	* 92 0	* 90 0	*116 0	*116 0
Finishers			*116 0	*112 0		
Journeymen Bookbinders	*116 0	*116 0	*112 0	*116 0	*115 0	*116 0
Marblers	*116 0	*116 0	*112 0	*116 0	*115 0	*116 0
Paper Rulers	*116 0	*116 0	*112 0	*116 0	*115 0	*116 0
Engraving (Process)—						
Engravers	*112 6	*120 0	b	*104 6	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	*118 6	*110/ & 120/	*115 0	*117 0	..	..
Line	*112 6	*117 6	*110 0	*103 0	..	..
Mounters	*107 6	*105 0	*102 6	* 93 0	..	..
Operators	*118 6	*110/ & 120/	*115 0	*117 0	..	..
Printers	*112 6	*112 6	*105 0	* 93 0	..	..
Routers	*107 6	*110 0	*102 6	* 93 0	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	*116 0	*116 0	*116 0	*116 0	*105 0	*116 0
Rotary Machinists	*116 0	*116 0	*116 0	*116 0	..	*116 0
Stone Polishers	*100 0	*100 0	* 96 0	*100 0	..	*100 0

b Piece-work rates.*c* Other than in newspaper offices.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing (Daily News-papers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work ..	135 0	127 6	119 10	124 6	147 0	116 0
Night Work ..	145 0	140 0	127 2	133 6	162 0	125 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work ..	130 0	105 10	106 0	100 6	132 0	97 6
Night Work ..	140 0	117 7	111 0	109 6	147 0	106 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work ..	161/ & 171/	b	131 1	b	158 0	b
Night Work ..	171/ & 181/	b	138 5	b	173 0	b
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work ..	135 0	117 7	128 6	124 6	137 0	116 0
Night Work ..	145 0	135 3	133 6	133 6	152 0	125 0
Publishers ..	& 115/ to 125/	& 105/ to 114/	95/ to 111/	& 103/ to 112/	& 117/ to 134/	& 95/ & 104/
Readers—						
Day Work ..	140 0	127 6	116 0	127 6	147 0	119 0
Night Work ..	150 0	130 0	121 0	136 6	162 0	128 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work ..	110 0	92 6	101 0	100 6	113 0	94 0
Night Work ..	120 0	95/ & 100/	106 0	109 6	128 0	101 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work ..	127 6	111 9	108/6 & 116/	112 6	129 6	104 0
Night Work ..	137 6	122 1	113/6 & 121/	121 6	144 6	113 0
Stereotypers' Assts.—						
Day Work ..	120 0	100 0	100 0	100 6	117 0	92 0
Night Work ..	130 0	110 7	105 0	109 6	132 0	101 0
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	116 0	116 0	112 0	116 0	115 0	116
Electrotypes ..	116 0	116 0	112 0	116 0	..	116
General Hands ..	92 0	92 0	96 0	92 0	..	92 0
Linotype Operators ..	128 0	128 0	116/ & 123/4	128 0	137 0	128 0
Machinists ..	116 0	116 0	96/ to 112/	116 0	115 0	116 0
Monotype Operators ..	128 0	128 0	111/ & 117/	128 0	137 0	128 0
Monotype Casting Machinists ..	116 0	116 0	96 0	116 0	..	116 0
Readers ..	122 0	122 0	112 0	122 0	115 0	122 0
Stereotypers ..	116 0	116 0	112 0	116 0	115 0	116 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners	100 6	95 6	93/ to 99/	97 6	92/6 & 100/6	93 0
Carters—One Horse ..	91 0	91 6	92 0	91 6	94 6	88 0
Two Horses ..	101 0	96 6	97 0	96 6	99 6	93 0
Clayholemen ..	98 6	94 6	87 6	99 6	92 6	90 0
Drawers	100 6	95/ & 100/	87 6	105 6	b	93 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b Piece-work rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Brickmaking—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Labourers ..	* 94 6	89 6	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Loaders Out ..	* 94 6		* 85 8			90 0
Loftsmen ..	* 91 6	94 6	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Machinemen ..	* 96 6	91 0	* 87 6	97/6 & 100/6	* 92/6 to 95/6	90 0
Panmen ..	* 94/6 & 98/6	92/6 & 96/6	* 85 8	97/6 & 100/	* 92 6	90 0
Pit Foremen ..	* 106 6		* 91 2	105 6	* 98 6	
Pitmen ..	* 98 6	95/6 & 100/6	* 87 6	99 6	* 92 6	90 0
Pit Shooters ..	* 102 6	95/6 & 100/6	* 91 2	104 6	* 98 6	93 0
Setters ..	* 100 6	95/6 & 100/6	* 85/8 & 87/6	105 6	* 100 6	96 0
Truckers ..	* 94 6	92 0	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Wheelers ..	* 94 6	89 6	* 85/8 & 87/6	94 6	* 92/6 & 95/6	90 0
Yardmen ..	* 94 6	89 6	* 85 8	94 6	* 92 6	90 0
Broom-making (Millet)—						
Sorters—Head ..	* 115 6	115 0	* 105 0	..	..	..
Other ..	* 98/6 & 103/6	103 0	* 92 6	..	..	..
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	* 105 0	95 0		98 6	..	..
Finishers ..	* 105 0	95 0		98 6	..	..
Machinists—						
Boring ..	* 105 0	95 0		98 6	..	..
Boult Carver ..	116 0	95 0		98 6	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	* 109 6	100 0		105 0	..	..
Pan Workers—Hair and Bass ..	* 105 0	95 0		98 6	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	* 87 6	96 6	* 89 0	95 0	..	..
General Hands ..	* 85 6	90 6	* 85 0	89 0	85 0	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	* 90 0	96 6	* 85 0	95 0	95 0	
Moulders ..	* 87 6	96 6	* 89 0	95 0	94 0	80 0
Press-room Gangers ..	* 87 6	96 6	* 86/ & 88/	95 0	94 0	..
Stillmen ..	* 90 6	96 6	* 89 0	95 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters ..	* 104/ & 107/	* 104/ & 107/	* 100 0	* 104/ & 107/	* 98/ & 99/6	* 104/ & 107/
Other Adults ..	* 92 0	* 92 0	* 87 6	* 92 0	* 85 0	* 92 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Labourers ..	94 6	90 0	* 88 0	88 6	87 0	85 6
Painters ..	* 118 6	* 114 0	* 109 1	* 112 6	109 0	109 6
Labourers ..	* 101 6	* 97 0	* 95 4	* 95 6	94 0	92 6
Smiths ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Strikers ..	99 6	95 0	* 88 0	93 6	90 6	90 6
Trimmers ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Vycemen ..	101 6	97 0	* 95 4	95 6	92 0	92 6
Wh'making Machinists ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Wheelwrights ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Coachmaking (Axle-making)—						
Centre Turners ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Faceplate Workers ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Coachmaking (Spring-making)—						
Fitters ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6
Springmakers ..	118 6	114 0	* 109 1	112 6	109 0	109 6

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Fellmongering d—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bate Hands ..	97 6	93 0	92 6	92 0	88 0	..
Green Hands ..	97 6	93 0	89 6	92 0	88 0	..
Labourers ..	94/6 & 97/6	90/ & 93/	88 0	92 0	88 0	..
Limepit Men ..	97 6	93 0	92/6 & 95/6	92 0	88 0	..
Machinists—						
Burring ..	100 6	96 0	98 6	..	..	..
Fleshing ..	100 6	96 0	85 6	..	..	..
Scouring ..	100 6	96 0	89 6	92 0	88 0	..
Setting out ..	100 6	96 0	95 6	92 0	88 0	..
Soakhole Men ..	100 6	96 0	95 6	92 0	88 0	..
Sweathouse Men ..	94 6	90 0	95 6	92 0	88 0	..
Wool Sorters ..	112 6	108 0	95 6	92 0	88 0	..
Fibrous Plaster Working—						
Fixers' Assistants ..	*103 6	*106 4	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	93 8	..
Shop Hands ..	*121 10	*106 4	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	111 8	..
Other Adults ..	*103 6	* 88 6	..	* & 91/8 & 99/	93 8	..
Gas Making and Supply—						
Blacksmiths ..	*118 6	*119 6	*112 9	* 115/ & 120/	109 0	*111 1
Coke Trimmers ..	*105 0	*102 8	* 85 0	..	..
Engine Drivers ..	*109 0	*111 0	*96/ to 112/	*109/9 & 111/3	95/ to 101/	..
Gas Fitters ..	*121 0	*121 0	*120 6	*120 0	*121 0	*110 5
Labourers ..	* 93 0	* 93 11	* 85 0	* 90 0	* 87 0	* 87 10
Mainlayers ..	*109 0	118 0	* 96 0	*116/ & 117/	* 97 0	*103 8
Metermakers ..	*113 6	115 0	..	*120/ & 143/8	*109 0	110 5
Meter Testers ..	*106 6	112 10	..	*108 0	..	
Service Layers ..	*109 0	118 0	* 96 0	*120 0	*100 0	*103 8
Service Layers' Lab- ourers ..	* 93 0	98 8	* 87 9	* 90 0	* 91 0	* 91 11
Stokers ..	*113 0	*113/1 to 117/5	*110/ & 112/	*109/9 & 111/3	*101 9	*109 2
Yardmen ..	* 93 0	* 93 11	* 85 0	* 90 0	* 87 0	* 87 10
Glassounding—						
Furnacemen ..	*103 6	* 99 6	* 94 0	* 98 0	* 97 0	..
Labourers' Assistant ..	* 94 6	* 90 6	* 85 0	* 89 0	* 88 0	..
Lehrmen ..	94 6	90 6	85 0	89 0	88 0	..
Sorters ..	*12a98 0	*12a94 0	*12a88 6	92 6	*12a88 0	..
Yardmen ..	97 0	93 0	87 6	91 6	88 0	..
Glassworking and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	*110 4	111 6	*108 0	105 6	*106 0	116 0
Cementers ..	* 86 6	94 6	..	85 6	..	..
Cutters and Glaziers—						
Plate ..	*108 6	111 6	*102 0	105 6	..	..
Other ..	*108 6	111 6	*102 0	105 6	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	*108 6	111 6	..	105 6	..	..
Packers ..	* 95 6	98 6	..	88 6	..	..
Silverers ..	*110 4	111 6	*108 0	105 6	*106 0	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking c—						
Chainmakers ..	*105/ to 107/	101 6	* 97 6	100 0e	*109 0	*1280/ to 100/a
Engravers ..	*107 6	*1107 6	*97/6 & 100/	102 6e	*109 0	*1280/ to 100/a
Mounters ..	*105 0	101 6	* 97/6 & 100/	110 0e	*109 0	*1280/ to 100/a
Setters ..	*107 6	104 0	*100 0	110 0e	*109 0	*1280/ to 100/a
Watch and Clock- Makers ..	*108 6	*90/ & 100/	*102 6	106/ & 110/e	*110 0	*1280/ to 100/a
Repairers ..	*108 6	*90/ & 100/	*102 6	106 & 110/e	*110 0	95/ to 100/a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates. c Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. d Commonwealth Court award—48 hours. e Hours of labour per week, 48 (daylight), 43 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leather—Small Goods—						
General Hands ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	102 6	104 0	113 0
Manures—Artificial—						
Acid Retortmen	99 6	..	98 0	98 6	..
Bagging Men	90 6	..	89 0	89 6	..
Bin Workers	90 6	..	89 0	89 6	..
Bone Mill Feeders	90 6	..	89 0	89 6	..
Chamber Burners	99 6	..	98 0	98 6	..
Crushers and Mixers	96/6 & 99/6	..	95/ & 98/	98 6	..
Labourers	90 6	..	89 0	89 6	..
Masonry — Marble and Stone—						
Carvers	4b 156 8	4b 151 2	4b 130 2	4b 151 4	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Machinists— Carborundum	4b 130 0	107 0	4b 130 2	4b 114/8 & 125/8	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Other	4b 117/4 & 126/6	119 0	4b 130 2	4b 114/8 & 125/8	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Masons	4b 130 0	4b 124 0	4b 130 2	4b 125 8	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Polishers— Machine— Granite	4b 113 8	111 0	4b 108 2	4b 107 4	4b 88 0
Marble	4b 113 8	111 0	4b 108 2	4b 107 4	4b 88 0
Other— Granite	4b 113 8	4b 102 0	4b 108 2	4b 107 4	4b 88 0
Marble	4b 113 8	4b 102 0	4b 108 2	4b 107 4	4b 88 0
Masonry—Monumental—						
Carvers	4b 143 4	4b 136 6	4b 130 2	125 0	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Fixers	4b 130 0	96 0	4b 130 2	109 0	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Labourers	4b 99 0	96 0	4b 108 2	89 0	4b 87 0
Letter Cutters	4b 130 0	4b 124 0	4b 130 2	117 0	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Masons	4b 130 0	4b 124 0	4b 130 2	117 0	4b 113/8 & 117/4
Opticians—						
Journeymen	4b 103/6 & 118/6	4b 100 0	4b 97/6 & 110/	4b 105/ to 117/6	4b 96 0
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters	4b 104 0	4b 104 0	4b 103 6	4b 104 0	4b 105 0
Machinists	4b 107 0	4b 107 0	4b 103 6	4b 107 0	4b 105 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen	4b 105 0	110 6	..	..	..
Assistant	4b 88 0	89 6	..	..	..
Breakermen	4b 88 0	93 6	..	..	..
Cutters	4b 88 0	92/6 & 95/6	..	..	..
Guillotine Men	4b 88 0	92 6	..	..	..
Machinists	4b 105 0	113 6	..	..	..
Assistant	4b 88 0	89 6	..	..	..
Packers	4b 87 6	89 6	..	..	..
Ragboilermen	4b 90 0	92 6	..	..	..
Rippers	4b 87 6	92 6	..	..	..
Other Adults	4b 85 0	89 6	..	..	..

a Hours of labour per week; 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light).

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	* 97 6	96 6	* 93 0	100/ to 102/a	..	84 0
Assistant ..	* 91/6 & 94/	93 6	* 93 0	100/a	..	78 0
Hollow-ware Pressers ..	* 102 6	94 6	* 85 8	90/ to 105/a	..	84 0
Labourers ..	* 91 6	89 6	* 85 8	99 0a	..	78 0
Sagger Makers ..	* 94 0	93 6	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Pressers ..	* 108 6	95 6	* 85 8	..	..	..
Throwers—1st Class ..	* 108 6	101 6	* 104 0	95/ to 110/a	..	84 0
Turners ..	99 6	94 6	..	..	..	87 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	* 98 0	96 6	* 99 0	102 0a	97 0	84 0
Assistant ..	..	93 6	* 93 0	..	87 0	78 0
Drawers ..	* 92 6	93 6	* 85 8	102 0a	87 0	..
Junction Stickers ..	* 94 6	93 6	* 85 8	..	89 0	79 6
Moulders ..	* 99 6	89 6	* 85 8	..	97 0	78/ & 79/6
Mould Makers ..	* 94 6	101 6	* 87 6	102 0a	95 0	..
Setters ..	* 96 6	94 6	* 85 8	..	89/ & 97/	79 6
Potteries—Tile Making (other than Roofing)—						
Labourers ..	* 91 6	89 6	* 85 8	87 0	..	..
Moulders or Pressers ..	* 92/6 & 95/6	95 0	* 85/8 & 89/4	95 0	..	78/ to 84
Setters—Head ..	* 98 6	94 6	* 85 8	95 0	..	..
" Other ..	* 92 6	94 6	* 85 8	95 0	..	79/6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	* 102 0	* 102 0	* 94 2	103 0	* 91 8	88 0
Assistant ..	* 95 0	* 93 0	* 88 2	97 0	..	81 0
Dressers ..	* 111 2	109 0	* 88 2	97 0	..	84 0
Facemen ..	* 104 0	102 0	* 94 2	97 0	..	78 0
Hammermen ..	* 100/ & 102/6	* 109 0	* 94 2	97 0	* 88 8	84 0
Labourers or Strippers ..	* 105 0	* 93 0	* 88 2	97 0	* 86 0	78 0
Loaders, Pluggers, or Truckers ..	* 105 0	* 93 0	* 88 2	97 0	* 86 0	78 0
Machine Feeders ..	* 106 0	* 98 0	* 89/7 & 93/8	97 0	* 91 8	81 0
Quarrymen ..	* 111 2	..	* 97 10	97 0	* 106 4	88/ & 102/ 84 0
Spallers ..	* 101 8	* 102 0	* 92 4	97 0	91 8	..
Rope Making—						
Clothes Line Lappers ..	91 3	90 6	* 91 0	..		
Feeders for First Spreader ..	..	..	..	..
Foremen—Head ..	95 3	94 6	* 91 0	89 6		
Knockers Out and Dampers Down ..	107 3	..	* 99 0	102 6		
Oilers ..	91 3	90 6	* 91 0	85 6		
Packers ..	94 3	93 6	..	88 6		
Reelers—Hand ..	96 3	95 6	* 91 0	85 6		
Hands ..	92 3	91 6	* 91 0	88 6		
Rubber Working—						
Calender Hands ..	¹⁰ a114/ & 118/	¹⁰ a110/ & 114/	..	..	..	..
Compound Weighers ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	¹⁰ a99 0	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Forcing Machinists ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Heaters ..	¹⁰ a102 6	¹⁰ a98 6	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe						
Hands ..	¹⁰ a104 0	¹⁰ a100 0	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	¹⁰ a106 6	¹⁰ a102 6	..	..	..	..
Moulders—Other ..	¹⁰ a102 6	¹⁰ a98 6	..	..	..	..
Press Hands ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	¹⁰ a100 6	¹⁰ a96 6	..	..	..	..
Surgical, Packing, and other Makers ..	¹⁰ a101 6	¹⁰ a97 6	..	..	..	..

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Rubber Working—continued.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Textile Cutters ..	10 100 6	10 a 96 6	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	10 a 116 6	10 a 112 6	..	..	..	..
Wrappers ..	10 a 98 6	10 a 94 6	88 0	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	10 a 96 6	10 a 92 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Collarmakers ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	102 6	104 0	113 0
Harnessmakers ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	102 6	104 0	113 0
Machinists ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	102 6	104 0	113 0
Saddlers ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	102 6	104 0	113 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	113 0	113 0	113 0	97 6	90 0	113 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners ..	*122 10	*122 10	*122 10	*122 10	*122 10	*122 10
Dockers ..	128 0	128 0	*117 4	128 0	*118 4	..
Painters ..	128 0	128 0	*117 4	128 0	*118 4	..
Shipwrights—						
New Work ..	140 0	*128 4	*128 4	140 0	140 0	*122 10
Old Work ..	140 0	*128 4	*128 4	140 0	140 0	*122 10
Soap Making—						
Foremen ..	*92/6 & 95/	101 0	*90 0	99 6	..	95 0
General Hands ..	*85 6	90 6	*85 0	89 0	87 0	80 0
Mixers ..	*85 6	96 6	*85 0	95 0	92 0	..
Soap Makers ..	*97 6	..	*85 0	..	90 0	100 0
Assistants ..	*85 6	101 0	*85 0	99 6	90 0	95 0
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6
Curriers ..	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0
Fancy Leather Finishers ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Japanners or Enamellers ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Jiggers and Grainers (B'kbinding Leather) ..	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0	99 0
Labourers ..	90 6	90 6	90 6	90 6	90 6	90 6
Limemen and Yardmen ..	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	93 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6	101 6
Scouring ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Seudding ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Shaving ..	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0
Splitting ..	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	106 0
Unhairing ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Whitening ..	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0	103 0
Other ..	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0	94 0
Rollers and Strikers ..	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
Tablemen ..	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0	96 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters—1st Hand ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	..	..
," 2nd Hand ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	..	..
Dressers ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	..	..
Machinists ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	..	..
Sewers—Hand ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	..	..
Tent Makers ..	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	107 / & 113/	97 6	90 0	..
Wickerworking—						
Bamboo or Wicker Workers ..	*114 0	107 6	*110 11	106 6	*106 0	103 6
Basket Makers and Repairers ..	*114 0	107 6	*97/6 & 100/6	106 6	..	..
Upholsterers ..	*108 6	107 6	*110 11	106 6	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued*.

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bricklaying—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	*126 6	*129 3	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*106 4
Sewer and Tunnel ..	*132 3	*137 6	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*112 4 & 118 4
Carpentering—						
Carpenters ..	*125 0	*122 10	*120 6	*121 0	*121 0	*118 3
Labouring (Builders)^b—						
Bricklayers' Labourers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	*102 8	* 98 1
Carpenters' Labourers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	* 93 6	* 98 1
Concrete Workers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*108 2	*101 9	* 97 2	* 98 1
Earth Excavators ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	* 93 6	* 98 1
Gear Workers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	*102 8	* 98 1
Masons' Labourers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	*102 8	* 98 1
Plasterers' Labourers ..	*108 2	*102 8	*102 2	*101 9	*102 8	* 98 1
Scaffold Hands ..	*108 2	*102 8	*108 2	*101 9	*102 8	* 98 1
Lathing and Ceiling—						
Lathers ..	*102 0a	*104 6	*120 6	c	c	* 95 4
Metal Ceilers ..	*117 0	*112 9a	*120 6	..	*122 0a	*106 4
Masonry—						
Masons ..	*130 0	*125 0	*130 2	*125 8	*113/8 & 117/4	*106 4
Painting (House) and Glazing—						
Glaziers ..	*115 10	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*113 8	*106 4
Painters ..	*115 10	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Paperhangers ..	*115 10	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Signwriters ..	*123 2	*113 8	*120 6	*113 8	*119 2	*106 4
Plastering—						
Fibrous Plaster Fixers ..	*108 4	*106 4	*120 6	* 99 0	111 8	*106 4
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	*108 4	*123 9	*120 6	*121 0	*117 4	*106 4
Sewer or Tunnel ..	*112 2	*137 6	*126/6 to 129/6	*121 0	..	*112 4 & 115 4
Plumbing and Gasfitting—						
Galv. Iron Workers ..	*126 10	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*99/ & 121/
Gasfitters ..	*126 10	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*110 5
Plumbers ..	*126 10	*121 0	*120 6	*110 0	*121 0	*99/ & 121/
Roofing—						
Shinglers ..	*126 10	*121 0	*120 6	..	..	..
Slaters ..	*126 10	*126 6	*120 6	c	*119 2a	*110 0a
Tilers ..	*126 10	*121 0	*120 6	*121 0	*119 2a	*110 0a
Tile Laying—						
Tile Layers ..	*118 6	c	*120 6	c	..	*106 4
Tuckpointing—						
Tuckpointers ..	c	*123 9	*120 6	*121 0	c	123 9a
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	*100/6 & 105/6	*113 8	*96/ to 105/2	91/6 & 96/a	* 89 4	91 6
Labourers ..	* 95 0	* 91 2	* 85 0	93 0a	* 87 0	85 6
Miners—Sewer ..	*d 2a & *118/6 & 137/	*101/2 & 106/8	*112 6	..	* 92 4	97 6
Pipe-Jointers & Setters ..	*103/6 & 108/	*103 2	*90/6 & 92/4	96 0a	*92/4 & 101/4	91 6
Timbermen ..	*106 6	*105 0	*112 6	97 6a	* 92 4	97 6
Toolsharpeners ..	*105 0	*105 0	*112 6	105 0a	* 92 4	97 6

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. ^b The rates of wage quoted for Builders' Labourers for Brisbane and Perth are those payable under State Award or Agreement. The rates quoted for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart were awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. ^c Mainly piece-work.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Blacksmiths ..	*116/6 to 123/6	123 0	* ^a b127/6 to 140/6	..	* ^a b & ^c 126 0	110/ & 124/6
Bracemen ..	* ^a b111/6 to 113/6	* ^a b119 6	* ^a b111/6 to 130/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	*119/6 to 127/6	119 6	* ^a b121/6 to 140/6	..	..	110 0
Deputies ..	* ^a b135/6 to 146/	136 0	* ^a b130/6 to 134/	..	..	128/ & 129/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	*120/ to 138/	115/ & 123/6	* ^a b120/6 to 155/	..	*121/6 to 129/	116/ & 127/6
Other ..	*111/ to 122/	115 0	* ^a b111/6 to 144/	..	..	..
Labourers—						
Surface ..	*108 0	108 0	* ^a b108/ to 123/6	..	..	105/ & 106/6
Underground ..	* ^a b108/ to 111/6	* ^a b108 0	* ^a b108/ to 126/6	..	* 99 0	* ^a b105/ & 106/6
Miners—						
Machine ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	* ^a b127/ to 146/	..	*119/6 to 127/6	..
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	*117 6	<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	*109 0	* ^a b106/6
Platmen or Banksmen ..	* ^a b111/6 to 115/	* ^a b119 6	* ^a b108/ to 126/6	..	..
Shaftsinkers—						
Dry Work ..	* ^a b110/3 to 129/6	* ^a b132 0	* ^a b130/6 to 148/6	..	..	<i>b</i>
Wet Work ..	* ^a b113/8 to 129/6	* ^a b138 0	* ^a b139/9 to 157/9	Not mined.	..	<i>b</i>
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	* ^a b108/ to 132/6	* ^a b119 6	* ^a b122/6 to 140/6	..	*119 6	* ^a b122/6 & 126/
Wet Work ..	* ^a b108/ to 132/6	* ^a b125 6	* ^a b131/9 to 149/9	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..						
	* ^a b129/6 to 135/6	..	* ^a b122/6 & 140/6	..	*119 6	..
Shovellers ..						
	* ^a b108/ to 111/6	* ^a b108 0	..	..	*110 0	..
Strikers ..						
	*108 0	108 0	..	..	*109 0	..
Timbermen ..						
	* ^a b108/ to 125/	* ^a b132 0	* ^a b122/6 & 140/6	..	*109 0	..
Weighmen ..	*115/ to 118/6	* ^a b126 0	..	..	..	*^a b117 0
WHEELERS ..	* ^a b109/6 to 115/	* ^a b111 6	* ^a b111/6 to 132/6	..	*109/6 & 115/6	* ^a b106 6
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)d—						
Battery Feeders ..	* 87/ to 109/	81/9 to 92/6	*86/2 to 100/10	..	*87/ to 98/	80 0
Bracemen ..	* ^a &90/ to 109/	*86/9 to 97/6	*89/5 to 106/4	..	*95/ to 107/	* 83 0
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	* &102/ to 110/	92/6 to 115/4	*89/5 to 121/	..	99/ to 105/	83/6 to 97/6
Winding and Loco.	* &112/ to 122/	101/6 to 122/4	*100/10 to 132/	..	102/ to 117/	92/6 to 104/6
Firemen ..						
	* &93/ to 106/	89/6 to 103/4	*86/2 to 111/10	..	92/ & 98/	80/6 to 85/6
Labourers ..						
	* ^a &87/ to 103/	*81/9 to 92/6	*85/ to 100/10	..	*87/ to 101/	* 80 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	* ^a &96/ to 112/	*87/9 to 110/6	*91/1 to 114/7	..	*99/ to 118/	*89/ & 92/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	* ^a &96/ to 112/	*90/9 to 108/6	*91/1 to 106/4	..	*94/ to 113/	*89/ & 90/6
Wet Work ..	* ^a &105/ to 118/	*96/9 to 114/6	*95/4 to 115/6	..	*103/ to 122/	*95/ & 96/6
Platmen ..	* ^a &90/ to 109/	*86/9 to 97/6	*89/5 to 106/4	..	*95/ to 107/	* 83 0
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	* ^a &99/ to 112/	*96/9 to 110/6	*91/1 to 115/6	..	*101/ to 118/	* 95 0
Wet Work ..	* ^a &108/ to 118/	*102/9 to 116/6	*91/1 to 115/6	..	*110/ to 127/	*118 3
Timbermen ..	* ^a &94/6 to 118/	*92/3 to 109/	*97/1 to 114/7	..	*101/ to 118/	*92/ & 98/

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Piece-work rates. c The hours of labour for coal miners in the Commonwealth were fixed by a special tribunal appointed under [For continuation of footnote see next page.]

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1st Class ..	38a139 0	137 0	*120/1 to 130/2	129 6	*131 0	130 6
2nd Class ..	38a133 0	131 0	*114/7 to 124/8	126 6	*123 0	124 6
3rd Class ..	38a127 0	125 0	*108/2 to 118/3	120 6	*115 0	118 6
4th Class ..	38a121 0	119 0	*101/9 to 111/10	114 6	*109 0	112 6
5th Class ..	38a115 0	113 0	*101/9 to 111/10	..	*109 0	106 6
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	38a109 0	107 0	*95/4 to 105/5	107 0	*106 0	100 6
2nd Class ..	38a103 0	101 0	*95/4 to 105/5	102 6	*100 0	94 6
3rd Class ..	38a 97 0	95 0	*89/10 to 99/11	99 6	* 95 0	88 6
Guards—						
1st Class ..	38a107/ to 119/	117/6 & 120/6	*115/6 to 125/7	115/6 to 118/6	*109 0	107/ to 110/
2nd Class ..	38a 101/ to 107/	113/ & 116/	*110/ to 120/1	111/ to 114/	*106 0	101/ to 104/
3rd Class ..	38a 98/ to 101/	95/ & 107/	*99/11 to 110/	93/ to 102/	*100/ & 103/	95/ to 98/
Porters ..	38a92/ to 101/	89/ & 104/	*86/2 to 99/11	90/ to 96/	* 87 0	83/ to 92/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	38a119/ to 125/	38a 116/ to 122/	*115/6 to 125/7	105 0	* 94 0	95 0
2nd Class ..	38a114/6 to 117/6	38a111/6 to 114/6	*108/2 to 118/3	102 0	* 91 0	92 0
3rd Class ..	38a107/ to 110/	38a107 0	*104/6 to 114/7	..	..	..
Ordinary ..	38a98/ to 104/	38a95/ to 101/	*96/3 to 106/4	..	* 91 0	..
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	38a125 0	*109/1 to 121/	109/6 to 118/6	*112 0	..
1st Class ..	38a128 0	38a116 0	*107/3 to 117/4	106 6	*103 0	92/ & 95/
2nd Class ..	38a122 0	110 0	*102/8 to 112/9	103 6	* 97 0	86/ & 89/
3rd Class ..	38a117 0	105 6	*96/3 to 106/4	97 6	* 91 0	..
4th Class ..	38a104/ to 113/	101 0	*91/8 to 101/9	94 6	* 88 0	..

a The hours of labour for railway employees are 88 per fortnight in New South Wales and 96 per fortnight in Victoria, except in the following cases:—Victoria—Shunters and signalmen in 1st and special class boxes, 88 hours per fortnight. Queensland and Western Australia—44 per week. South Australia—Porters and signalmen, 48 to 57 hours. Owing to the difference in the classification of grades of railway employees in the various States only minimum and maximum rates are quoted, excluding those for foremen.

The War Precautions Act as follows:—Eight hours bank to bank inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday and six hours bank to bank, inclusive of one half-hour for meal time on Saturday, Sundays and holidays. The customary number of shifts per fortnight is eleven, the collieries not working on pay Saturday. An industrial agreement registered under the State Arbitration Act in Western Australia provides that no person shall be employed below ground in coal mines for more than seven consecutive hours in twenty-four hours, or for more than forty-two hours in any week. The wages for Victoria are those paid at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi. d The number of hours constituting a full week's work in the mining industry is as follows:—N.S.W.—Broken Hill—Underground workers, 48 hours; surface workers, 44 hours. Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania—Miners and others underground, 44 hours; engine-drivers and workers above ground, 48 hours. Queensland—Central Division—Miners and others underground work three shifts of 48, 44 and 40 hours each week, payment to be made as though 48 hours had been worked each week; engine-drivers and others above ground, 44 hours. Mt. Perry—Miners, &c., 46 hours. Other Districts—Miners, &c., 44 hours. South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not specified, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data, due to the depression in the industry.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Car Washers or Cleaners	92/ & 95/	96 0	92 7	91 6	87 0	89 0
Conductors—						
1st Year ..	97 6	96 0	88 0	93/6 & 95/6	87 0	87 6
2nd Year ..	100 6	99 0	88/ to 93/	95 6	97 0	90 6
3rd Year ..	103 6	102 0	93/ to 103/	99/6 & 101/6	97 0	93 6
Firemen—						
Four Fires ..	103 6	108 0	94 0	106 0	102 4	..
Less than Four Fires	103 6	105 0	94 0	..	96 4	..
Horse Drivers ..	99 0	102 0	92 0	98 6	91 0	91 6
Labourers ..	92 0	90/ & 96/	85 0	89 6	87 0	86/ to 89/
Lamp Trimmers ..	91 6	..	..	..	..	..
Maintenance Men ..	95/ to 101/	99 0	92 7	92 6	91 0	92 0
Motormen or Grip-men—						
1st Year ..	100 6	96 0	88 0	95 6	97 0	89 0
2nd Year ..	103 6	99 0	88/ to 93/	98 6	97 0	92 0
3rd Year ..	106 6	102 0	93/ to 103/	101/6 & 103/	97 0	95 0
Night Watchmen ..	92 0	95 4	88 0	92 6	102 0	86 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading ..	119/6 to 128/6	111 6	123 11	105 0	113 0	110 0
Other ..	113/6 & 122/6	103 6	110 2	102 6	103 0	102 0
Pitmen ..	a107 0	108/ & 114/	93/6 & 100/10	95/6 & 98/6	97 0	95/ & 101/
Signalmen ..	106/6 to 116/6	105/ & 111/ 116/6	96/ & 103/8	101/6 & 108/	..	..
Tower Wagon Drivers—						
Horse ..	a99 0	102 0	92 0	98 6	91 0	..
Motor ..	a107 0	102 0	..	101 6	100 6	101 0
Track Cleaners ..	95 0	96 0	88 0	92 6	91 0	89 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	93 6	91 6	92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses ..	98 6	96 6	97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Three Horses ..	103 6	98 6	100 0	98 6	101 6	98 6
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	98 6	91 6	92 0	91 6	93 0	91 6
Two Horses ..	105 0	96 6	97 0	96 6	98 0	96 6
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	93 6	99 6	99 0	99 6	102 6	99 6
Two Horses ..	98 6	104 6	104 0	104 6	107 6	104 6
Sanitary Carters ..	104/ & 109/	95/6 & 105/6	93 0	95/6 to 105/6	94 0	95/6 & 105/6
Stable Hands ..	93/ & 98/	90 6	85 0	90 6	93 6	90 6
Tip Dray Drivers ..	93/6 & 98/6	91 6	92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	95/6 to 105/6	96/6 to 100/6	94/ to 102/	96/6 & 100/6	99/6 & 103/6	96/6 to 100/6
3 tons or over ..	105/6 to 110/	104 6	107/ to 112/	104 6	107 6	104 6
Lift Attendants—						
Goods ..	86 6	90 0	90 0	78/ to 87/a	87 0	..
Passenger ..	86 6	90 0	85/ & 87/	78/ to 87/a	87 0	84 0a

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Wharf Labourers per hour ^a	3 0½	3 0½	2 11	3 0½	3 0½	3 0½
Passenger Vessels—Intra-State—						
Cooks—						
Chief per month	356/ to 426/	411 0	411 0	411 0	411 0	258 to 411/
Second "	286/ to 326/	301 0	301 0	301 0	301 0	228/ to 301/
Third "	286 0	..	251 0	..	261 0	..
Ships' "	326 0	..	..	..	..	..
Pantrymen "	330 0	330 0	330 0	330 0	330 0	..
" Assistant per month	300/ to 310/	300/ to 310/	300/ to 310/	300/ to 310/	300/ to 310/	..
Stewards "	310/ to 350/	310/ to 350	310/ to 350	310/ to 350	310/ to 350	198/ to 350/
Passenger Vessels—Inter-state—						
Bakers per month			331/ to 391/			
Barmen "			310/d			
Butchers "			331/ to 371/c			
Cooks—						
Chief "			441/ to 471/c			
Second "			361/c			
Third "			301/c			
Ships' "			351/c			
Pantrymen "			330/d			
Scullerymen "			281/c			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "			320/d			
Second "			350/d			
Second Saloon "			350/d			
Fore Cabin "			330/d			
Bedroom and Other "			300/ to 310/d			
All Vessels—Interstate^b						
A.B. Seamen per month			340/			
Boatswains "			360/			
Donkeymen "			400/			
Firemen .. "			380/			
Greasers .. "			380/			
Lamp Trimmers ..			360/			
Fuel Trimmers ..			340/			
Marine Engineers^c			Vessels.			
Chief per month		Under 100 N.H.P.				
Second "		642/6 to 697/6				
Third "		537/6				
Fourth "		482/6				
5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th "		..				
					413/0	
Merchant Service^d			Seagoing Passenger Vessels.		Seagoing Cargo Vessels.	
Masters per month		125 tons or under	Over 10,000 tons.	60 tons or under.	Over 10,000 tons.	
Officers—		653/0	1,767/6	565/0	1,327/6	
Chief "		513/0	727/6	453/0	647/6	
Second "		453/0	647/6	413/0	587/6	
Third "		..	557/6	..	517/6	
Fourth and Fifth "		..	413/0	..	413/0	

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Not more than 8 hours per day. *d* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, nor more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *f* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *g* *Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day. *Masters and Officers*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. *h* Not more than 8 hours per day.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Farming d—	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Hands b ..	57 6	25/ to 45/a	25/ to 40/a	30/ to 40/a	40/ to 50/a	35/ to 50/a
Harvesters b ..	86 6	48/ to 84/a	78/ & 95/f	60/ to 70/a	40/ to 70/a	45/ to 70/a
Milkers b ..	25/ to 40/a	25/ to 40/a	25/ to 40/a	25/ to 35/a	30/ to 50/a	30/ to 40/a
Ploughmen b ..	86 6	30/ to 45/a	78 0f	30/ to 40/a	40/ to 50/a	30/ to 50/a
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	10 98 6	78 0	1475/ to 86/	52/6 to 80/	{ 292/6 & 95/
Stationary ..	..	10 92 6	78 0			{ 292/6 & 95/
Gardening c—						
Gardeners ..	99 6	91 0	94 8	88/6 & 91/6	91 0	88 6
Labourers ..	87 0	87 0	85 0	85/6 & 88/6	87 0	85 6
Nurserymen ..	99 6	91 0	91 6	91/6 & 97/6	97 0	88 6
Labourers ..	87 0	86 0	85 0	85/6 to 91/6	87 0	85 6
Pastoral Workers—						
Cooks b ..	91 6	91 6	122 6	91 6	93 6	91 6
Shearers .. per 100	41 0	41 0	45 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
Shed Hands b ..	81 0	81 0	102 6	81 0	86 0	81 0
Wool Pressers b ..	104 0	104 0	122 6	104 0	106 0	104 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	88/ to 103/6	83/ to 97/	78 0	78/ to 98/	82/6 to 91/6	..

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clubs (Residential)—						
Barmen ..	82 6	82 6	91 0	92 0	105 0	..
Billiard Markers ..	82 6	84 6	85 0	85 6	88 0	66 0
Lift Attendants ..	82 6	90 0	85 0	85 6	88 0	..
Porters—Day Work ..	82 6	84 6	85 0	88 0	88 0	63 3
Night Work ..	82 6	84 6	85 0	93 0	93 0	63 3
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs ..	105/ to 197/6	104/ to 133/6	110/ & 115/	110/6 & 135/6	107/ & 115/	72/5 to 127/11
Cooks—Second ..	95/ to 147/6	98/ to 116/	100 0	95/6 to 110/	93/ & 99/	57/7 to 102/1/
Third ..	92/6 to 117/6	98 0	100 0	95/6 to 99/	92 0	57/7 to 82/4
Kitchenmen ..	84 6	92 0	87 6	85 6	87 0	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Full Hands ..	108 6	150 0	100 0	110 0	105 0	100/ & 105/
Hairdressers ..	103 6	105 0	100 0	110 0	105 0	100/ & 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen ..	94 6	94 6	91 0	92 0	105 0	88 0
Billiard Markers ..	82 6	92 0	85 0	85 6	87 0	64 2
Handymen ..	82 6	92 0	85 0	85 6	87 0	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	82 6	90 0	85 0	85 6	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work ..	82 6	92 0	85 0	88 0	87 0	55 11
Night Work ..	87 6	92 0	85 0	93 0	92 0	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	91 6	94 6	85 0	92 6	..	82/4 & 95/6
Other ..	84 6	92 0	85 0	88 0	91 0	63/1 & 82/4
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	82/6 to 85/	84 6	87 6	85 6	87 0	64 2
Waiters ..	82/6 to 87/6	84 6	87 6	88/ & 89/	91 3	63/1 & 82/4

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Brisbane, Perth and Hobart rates are for employees of local authorities. d Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. Wages quoted for New South Wales and Queensland are from awards covering rural workers. These awards have been rescinded, and varying rates prevail. e Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated. Woolpressers and cooks are frequently engaged at the piece work rates provided in the Award. f Without keep.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixed see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bill Posting—						
Billposters .. .	* 88 6	87 6	* 85 0	85 6	100 0	84 0
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class .. .	107/ & 110/	104/ to 107/	* 112 0	100/ & 103/	98/ & 101/	97/6 & 100/6
2nd Class .. .	104/ & 107/	101/ to 104/	* 104 0	97/ & 100/	95/ & 98/	94/6 & 97/6
3rd Class .. .	104/ & 107/	101/ to 104/	* 96 0	97/ & 100/	95/ & 98/	94/6 & 97/6
Firemen—						
1st Class .. .	101 0	101 0	* 94 0	97 0	92 0	91 6
2nd Class .. .	98/ & 99/6	93/6 to 98/	* 94 0	89/6 & 96/	89/ & 90/6	88/6 & 90/
Greasers .. .	98 0	93 6	* 90 0	91 0	89 0	88 6
Trimmers .. .	96 6	93 6	* 90 0	89 6	87 6	87 0
Fuel Distribution (Coal and Coke)—						
Baggers and Loaders .. .	* 93 6	* 110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Carters—						
One Horse .. .	* 93 6	88 0	* 92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
Two Horses .. .	* 98 6	93 0	* 97 0	96 6	94 6	96 6
Trimmers .. .	* 93 6	* 110 0	..	88 6	..	84 0
Fuel Distribution (Firewood)—						
Carters—One Horse ..	* 93 6	90 0	* 92 0	91 6	94 6	91 6
," Two Horses ..	* 98 6	95 0	* 97 0	96 6	99 6	96 6
Sawyers .. .	* 93 6	94 6	..	101 0	..	96 0
Yardmen .. .	* 93 6	93 6	* 92 7	92 0	..	84 0
Other Adults .. .	* 93 6	88/6 & 90/6	..	94 0	..	84 0
Municipal—						
Labourers .. .	* 98 6	93 0	* 85 0	85 6	* 87 0	85 6
Street Sweepers .. .	* 98 6	98 0	* 85 0	85 6	* 87 0	85 6
Shop & other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen .. .	* 100 0	* 110 0	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	1085/ to 100/
Chemists' Assistants .. .	* 97/6 & 105/	110 0	* 111 6	* 80 0	..	110 0
Clerks .. .	* 90 0	* a & 102 6	* 100 0	* & * 94 0	95 0b	10110 0
Confectionery Salesmen .. .	* 85 6	81 6	* 100 0	..	97 6	88 0
Drapery Salesmen .. .	* 100 0	* 110 0	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	1085/ to 100/
Fruit Salesmen .. .	* 85 6	81 6	* 100 0	..	..	88/
Furniture Salesmen .. .	* 100 0	* 112 6	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	107 0
Grocery Salesmen .. .	* 95 0	99 0	* 100 0	95 0	97 6	88 0
Newsgagents' Assistants .. .	* 82 6	82/6 & 95/	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants .. .	* 97 0	82/6 & 95/	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts. .. .	* 91 0	95 0	* 100 0	95 0	97 6	88 0
Clothing (Men's)—						
Collectors, Doormen, and Travellers .. .	* 100 0	* 115 0	..	..	102 6	1085/ to 100/
Salesmen .. .	* 100 0	* 110 0	* 95 0	97 0	97 6	..
Hardware						
Salesmen—						
Junior .. .	* 85/6 & 90/	62/6 to 75/	* 85/ & 92/6	88/ & 89/	..	60/ to 85/
Outside .. .	..	105 0	..	97 0	..	95 0
Senior .. .	* 100 0	100 0	* 100 0	97 0	97 6	90 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b 38 hours except in special circumstances.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote a^c at commencement of table.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	³⁸ a86/6 & 90/	1995/4 to 110/9	* 88 0	* 92 0	..	* 60/ to 90/
Office Cleaners ..	* 89/ to 99/	* 89 6	* 85/ & 87/	..	* 90 0	17 75 0
Packers—General ..	* 92/ to 96/	92 6	* 90 0	88 6	97 6	85 6
Storemen—General ..	* 90/6 to 93/6	92 6	* 90 0	88 6	97 6	85 6
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers—Head ..	* 95/6 to 117/	99/6 to 110/	* 95 & 120/	102 6	97 6	87/6 & 94/
Other ..	* 92 0	94 6	* 90 0	88 6	97 6	80 0
Storemen—Head ..	* 95/6 to 117/	102/ to 118/	* 95/ to 120/	102 6	99 6	87/6 & 94/
Other ..	* 90 6	94/6 to 102/	* 90 0	88 6	97 6	80 0
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers ..	* 93/6 to 95/6	97 6	* 90 0	85 6	97 6	80 0
Storemen ..	* 90/6 to 92/6	97 6	* 90 0	85 6	97 6	80 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1929.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 148.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Biscuit Making—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Adult Females ..	* 48 6	44 0	* 43 0	39 6	* 47 8	45 0
Confectionery—						
Chocolate Dippers ..	* 46 0	51 0	* 43 0	40 0	* 47/ to 62/a	51 0
Other Adults ..	* 46 0	51 0	* 43 0	40 0		51 0
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers ..	54 0	54 0	* 48 6	54 0	* 47 0	54 0
Other Adults ..	48 0	48 0	* 45 0	48 0	* 47 0	48 0
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	* 45 3	59 0	* 44/6 to 54/			
Other Adults ..	* 45 3	51 0	* 41 0	44 6	* 47 0	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	* 44 6	* 54 0			48 0	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers ..	* 48 6	* 50/ & 55/	..	b	48 0	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bootmaking—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machinists — Wax Thread ..	* 61 3	* 61 3	* 51 9	* 61 3		* 61 3
Other Adults ..	* 52 3	* 52 3	* 51 9	* 52 3	* 52 0	* 52 3
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/ & 70/6	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/ to 70/6	* 50/8 & 52/8	* 50/ to 70/6
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 50/ to 56/	* 61 6	* 50/ to 56/
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers ..	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	..	* 53 0
Machinists ..	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	* 53 0	..	* 53 0
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 50/ to 53/	* 48 8	* 50/ to 53/
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 50/ to 65/6	* 48/8 & 56/8	* 50/ to 65/6
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 63 10	* 60 6
Trousers, Vest Hds. ..	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 63 10	* 55 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 60 6	* 63 10	* 66 6
Trousers, Vest Hds. ..	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 55 0	* 54/5 & 55/10	* 55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table.

b Piece rates.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tailoring (Ready-made)—	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 51 8	6 58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds. ..	6 53 0	6 53 0	6 53 0	6 53 0	6 48 8	6 53 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 58 0	6 51 8	6 58 0
Trousers, Vest Hds. ..	6 52 0	6 52 0	6 52 0	6 52 0	6 48 8	6 52 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	6 49 6	46/ to 48/	6 43 0	45/6 & 47	44/ to 45/6	45/3 & 46/9
Drawers and Menders ..	53/6 to 58/6	45/ to 54/	6 43 0	44/ to 53/	42/6 to 51/6	43/9 to 52/9
Gillbox Minders ..	6 49 6	45 0	6 43 0	44 0	42 6	43 9
Warpers ..	53/6 & 58/6	45 0	6 43 0	46 0	45 0	46 3
Weavers—Loom	6 58 6	49 0	6 43 0	48 0	46 6	47 9
Other Adults ..	6 49 6	45 0	6 43 0	44 0	42 6	43 9
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	50/ to 63/6	50/ to 63/6	50/ to 63/6	50/ to 63/6	50/8 to 52/8	50/ to 63/6

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding and Furniture—						
Bedding Machinists ..	6 49 6	6 52 3	6 45 10	6 51 9	53 3	6 50 0
Mattress (Wire)Workers ..		6 62 3	..	..	53 3	6 60 0
Picture Frame Workers ..	6 54 6	6 56 3	..	..	53 3	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders ..	6 57 6	6 57 6	6 47 9	6 57 6	6 53 2	6 57 6
Sewers ..	6 57 6	6 57 6	6 53 0	6 57 6	6 53 2	6 57 6
Brush Making—						
Bass Broom Drawers ..	6 53 0	..	6 45 0	42 6	d	..
Bench Drawers ..	6 53 0	44 0	6 45 0	42 6	d	..
Machinists — Treadle ..	6 53 0	44 0	6 45 0	42 6	d	..
Knot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Candle Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 46 0	47 3	6 43 0	47 4	..	35 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	54/6 to 59/6	54/6 to 59/6	6 45 0	54/6 to 59/6	6 47 6	54/6 to 59/6
Other Adults ..	49/6 to 53/6	49/6 to 53/6	6 45 0	49/6 to 53/6	6 47 6	49/6 to 53/6
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	54/6 & 59/6	60 0	6 65 0	..		
Enamel Fillers ..	6 46 0	47 6	6 55 0	..		
Gilders ..	6 54 6	67 6	6 55 0	655 0	58 4	
Polishers ..	6 54 6	70 0	6 55 0	655 0		
Scratch Brushes ..	6 54 6	47 6	6 55 0	655 0		
Workers, n.e.l. ..	6 59 6	90 0	6 55 0	..		
Leather Small Goods—						
Hand Stitchers ..	8 55 9	8 55 9	8 55 9	50 0	8 52 0	8 55 9
Other Adults ..	8 55 9	8 55 9	8 55 9	50 0	8 52 0	8 55 9
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	6 46 0	48 9	..	..	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Hours of labour per week : 48 (daylight), 45 (artificial light). c Sydney rates with deductions for holidays. d Piece-work.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	49/6 to 54/6	49/6 to 54/6	45 0	49/6 to 54/6	53 2	49/6 to 54/6
Portmanteau Making—						
Adult Females ..	55 9	55 9	55 9	50 0	52 0	55 9
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	44 6	45 9	48 0	..	..	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assists. Lithographing Feeders	57 6 56 6	57 6 56 6	47 9 47 9	57 6 56 6	53 2 53 2	57 6 56 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	50 0	49 1	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness Making—						
Adult Females ..	55 9	55 9	55 9	50 0	52 0	55 9
Sail Making—						
Adult Females ..	55 9	55 9	55 9	45 0	48/ to 50/a	55 9
Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	46 0	47 3	43 0	47 4	..	35 0
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	55 9	55 9	55 9	45 0	48/ to 50/a	55 9
Wickerworking—						
Adult Females ..	54 6	..	..	55 0	53 3	51 6

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hotels—						
Barmaids ..	70 0	71 6	78 0	80 0	105 0	66 0
Housemaids ..	53 6	59 0	45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 52/7
Laundresses						
Waitresses—Head ..	59 0	62 0	51 6	61 0	62 3	55 11
Waitresses ..	59 6	62 0	45 6	61 0	..	63/1 & 69/8
Other ..	54 6	58 0	45 6	56 0	62 3	48/2 & 56/5
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	44 6	42 6	44 0	42 6	54 0	..
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	44/6 & 48/	52 6	44 0	46 6	60 0	..
Sorters ..	46 6	42 6	44 0	46 6	54 0	..
Starchers ..	44 6	50 0	44 0	42 6	54 0	..
Washers ..	44/6 & 50/6	50/ to 85/	44 0	42 6	66 0	..
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	53/ to 55/3	75 2	58/ to 60/	1c35 0	1 9b	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	52 0	50 0	46 6	43 6	57 6	49 4
Waitresses ..	52/ to 55/	50 0	46 6	50/ & 55/	59 6	48/2 to 56/5

^a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. ^b Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers ..	* 51 9	*a & 1056/	* 73 0c	* & 1053/	60 0b	10 60 0
Clerical Assistants ..	* 51 9	*a & 1056/	* 73 0c	* & 1053/	..	10 60 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot ..	* 58 0	12 50 0	* 58 6	44 0	*54/2 & 59/2	10 50 0
Drapery ..	* 58 0	12 52 6	* 58 6	44 0	* 54 2	10 50 0
Fruit and Confectionery ..	* 48 6	45 0	* 58 6	..	*54/2 & 62/8	55 0
Newagent and Book- stall ..	* 58 6	45/ & 50/	* 58 6	44 0	* 54 2	60 0
Tobacconists ..	* 59 0	85 0	* 58 6	51 6	* 54 2	55 0

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. *b* 33 hours, except in special circumstances. *c* In retail shops same hours as other employees.

NOTE.—The numerical prefixes in small type refer to the fact that the number of working hours constituting a full week's work is other than 48. For reference to these prefixes see footnote at commencement of table.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers .. .	60 0	48	108 6	44	39 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
Upholsterers .. .	60 0	48	108 6	44	38 8	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	123 3	55
French Polishers .. .	60 0	48	108 6	44	37 5	46½ to 54	82 3	47	60 8½	47	99 0	44	84 0	60	113 0	50
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing .. .	63 0	48	110 0	48	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	57 0	47	102 10	47	60 0	55	98 7	44
" Shaping .. .	69 0	48	116 0	48	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	45 0	47	102 10	47	68 2	55	115 1	55
Sawyers, Band or Jig .. .	68 0	48	107 0 and 119 0	48	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	54 0	47	102 0	47	68 2	55	98 7	44
" Circular .. .	54 0 to 60 0	48	105 0 and 113 0	48	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	48 0	47	.. .	.. .	61 7	55	115 1	55
Engineering, and Metal Working—																
Fitters and Turners .. .	70 0	48	118 6	44	38 11	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7	47	99 0	44	.. .	.. .	90 5 to 178 9	44 to 58

Patternmakers	..	..	..	74	0	48	127	6	44	42	1	53 to 54	67	4	47	89	0	49	99	0	44	88	0	55	135	7	44 to 55
Moulders (Iron)	..	..	..	68	0	48	104	0	44	41	8	53 to 54	62	11	47	64	7½	47	99	0	44	78	0	60	143	10	40 to 55
Tinsmiths	..	..	..	72	0	48	123	6	..	..	..	54	62	8	47	99	0	44	58	10	54	169	6	55 to 44	115	1	59
60	0	48	103	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milling (Flour)—																												
Millers (Shift)	..	..	..	63	0	48	110	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	91	0a	48	78	0	60	123	3	60 to 156
70	0	48	120	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	0	48	87	0	48	60	0	60	111	0	60
Packermen	51	0	48	98	0	44
Bootmakers—																												
60	0	48	102	6	44	30	0	52½	56	0	48	52	6	45	88	11	44	93	0	55	123	3	48 to 164	5	57½	..		
Tailoring (Ready made)—																												
Cutters	..	..	..	65	0	48	111	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	0	45	84	0	44	72	0	49	147	11	44 to 176
Pressers (Coat)	..	..	..	60	0	48	108	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	0	45	87	6	44	60	0	49	147	11	44 to 172
Trimmers	..	..	..	65	0	48	108	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	0	45	84	0	44	60	0	49	123	3	44 to 156
..	..	..	..	65	0	48	116	0	44	33	11	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	44	72	0	48	138	8	48
Bookbinding—																												
Bookbinders	..	..	..	65	0	48	116	0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	48	102	6	44	72	0	48	138	8	48
Paper Rulers	..	..	..	65	0	48	116	0	44	33	11	50 to 51	80	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	44	80	0	48	138	8	48
77	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																												
Compositors (Day work)	..	..	..	88	0	48	135	0	44	35	8	50	89	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	44	88	0	48	180	10	48
Readers	80	0	48	140	0	44
Compositors (Jobbing Offices)	..	..	..	65	0	48	116	0	44	35	8	50 to 51	89	0	48	65	0	48	102	6	44	74	0	48	172	7	48
Linotype Operators	80	0	48	128	0	44	74	0	48	110	0	42
Building—																												
Bricklayers	..	..	..	78	0	48	126	6	44	40	7	49½	77	0	44	70	6	47	104	6	44	118	10	54	218	9	44 to 246
Carpenters	..	..	..	72	0	48	125	0	44	39	11	49½	77	0	44	64	7½	47	101	9	44	97	2	54	126	7	44 to 174
..

(a) Kilnmen.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).						
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.		Sept., 1914.		31st Dec., 1929.				
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.			
Building—continued.																			
Labourers—Carpenters	..	s. d. 60 6	No. of Hours. 44	s. d. 108 2	No. of Hours. 44	s. d. 27 0	No. of Hours. 49½	s. d. 58 8	No. of Hours. 44	s. d. 51 4	No. of Hours. 47	s. d. 80 8	No. of Hours. 44	s. d. 64 10	No. of Hours. 54	s. d. 79 1	No. of Hours. 55		
Concrete Workers	..	60 6	44	108 2	44	27 0	49½	58 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	98 7	60		
Earth Excavators	..	60 6	44	108 2	44	27 0	49½	58 8	44	54 10	47	80 8	44	64 10	54	98 7	60		
Painters	..	64 0	48	115 10	44	36 3	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	98 7	60		
Paperhangers	..	64 0	48	115 10	44	36 3	49½	73 4	44	60 6	44	99 0	44	86 5	54	117 6	44		
Plasterers	..	78 0	48	108 4	44	40 0	49½	77 0	44	66 0	44	99 11	44	105 7	48	162 9	44		
Plumbers	..	72 0	48	126 10	44	39 8	49½	77 0	44	62 4	44	99 0	44	91 10	54	117 6	44		
Tramways—																			
Conductors—																			
1st year	..	48 0	48	97 6	44					66 0									
2nd year	..	51 0	48	100 6	44					42 0									
3rd year	..	54 0	48	103 6	44	a	{ 64 0 73 0 }	48		to 48 0		92 0	48	52 10	60	122 3	70		
Motormen—																			
1st year	..	54 0	48	100 6	44		{ 64 0 73 0 }	48		48 0		96 0	48	52 10	60	135 2	70		
2nd year	..	57 0	48	103 6	44		{ 64 0 73 0 }	48		54 0		55 2	60	146 8		146 8	70		
3rd year	..	60 0	48	106 6	44														
Carrying (Merchandise)—																			
Carters (1 horse)	..	50 0	56½	93 6	44	25 7	b	57 0	48	48 0	48	88 0	48	84 0	54	69 10	57		
																to 90 5	63		
Municipal—Labourers	..	57 0	48	98 6	44	26 9	b	58 0		60 3	47	50 11	47	90 1	47	48 7	54	98 7	60

(a) Hours were reduced in 1919.

(b) Not available.

Section VII.

Retail Price Index Numbers—1911 Base.—The index numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1925.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	NEW SOUTH WALES.																			
Sydney .. .	1,726	1,725	1,717	1,747	1,813	1,814	1,811	1,812	1,801	1,793	1,819	1,820	1,865	1,865	1,846	1,850	1,863	1,865	1,874	1,878
Newcastle .. .	1,489	1,458	1,492	1,492	1,504	1,507	1,507	1,501	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,532	1,580	1,579	1,576	1,571	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,565
Broken Hill .. .	850	853	868	877	931	949	979	984	981	1,013	1,016	1,000	1,004	1,006	1,003	1,003	1,010	1,013	1,006	1,006
Goulburn .. .	1,700	1,710	1,706	1,706	1,674	1,679	1,769	1,739	1,759	1,749	1,807	1,791	1,814	1,814	1,794	1,811	1,824	1,827	1,830	1,837
Bathurst .. .	1,149	1,170	1,207	1,220	1,248	1,245	1,246	1,246	1,267	1,264	1,248	1,240	1,249	1,260	1,263	1,262	1,287	1,290	1,290	1,295
Weighted Average— New South Wales .. .	1,678	1,676	1,672	1,698	1,758	1,760	1,759	1,752	1,750	1,746	1,770	1,775	1,813	1,813	1,797	1,799	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .	1,745	1,747	1,725	1,748	1,821	1,844	1,844	1,847	1,841	1,842	1,861	1,856	1,843	1,835	1,832	1,830	1,842	1,839	1,839	1,824
Ballarat .. .	1,157	1,163	1,183	1,181	1,186	1,201	1,204	1,201	1,203	1,224	1,231	1,229	1,282	1,283	1,298	1,305	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,322
Bendigo .. .	1,101	1,100	1,191	1,177	1,183	1,245	1,246	1,244	1,283	1,284	1,308	1,312	1,364	1,363	1,361	1,342	1,324	1,319	1,327	1,327
Geelong .. .	1,379	1,370	1,451	1,531	1,647	1,643	1,643	1,643	1,668	1,699	1,708	1,711	1,714	1,666	1,650	1,650	1,644	1,622	1,613	1,589
Warrnambool .. .	1,323	1,304	1,304	1,304	1,314	1,299	1,300	1,317	1,365	1,365	1,385	1,431	1,431	1,432	1,432	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,463
Weighted Average— Victoria .. .	1,681	1,682	1,670	1,693	1,761	1,784	1,784	1,787	1,784	1,787	1,806	1,802	1,795	1,786	1,783	1,781	1,791	1,787	1,788	1,774
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,250	1,250	1,251	1,252	1,459	1,458	1,460	1,460	1,462	1,467	1,497	1,492	1,490	1,485	1,490	1,484	1,495	1,495	1,515	1,515
Toowoomba .. .	1,229	1,228	1,228	1,259	1,324	1,331	1,335	1,336	1,305	1,311	1,298	1,299	1,268	1,268	1,260	1,261	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,245
Rockhampton .. .	1,103	1,145	1,153	1,156	1,216	1,218	1,218	1,255	1,332	1,316	1,298	1,268	1,214	1,211	1,205	1,217	1,214	1,200	1,200	1,195
Charters Towers .. .	806	819	819	831	804	804	819	819	810	810	810	810	851	891	891	908	957	974	971	966
Warwick .. .	1,109	1,123	1,151	1,151	1,201	1,201	1,204	1,204	1,137	1,163	1,163	1,161	1,102	1,107	1,110	1,110	1,126	1,120	1,120	1,120
Weighted Average— Queensland .. .	1,216	1,221	1,223	1,227	1,398	1,398	1,401	1,404	1,409	1,411	1,433	1,427	1,417	1,415	1,417	1,415	1,424	1,424	1,439	1,438

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1925.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide ..	1,560	1,567	1,567	1,566	1,557	1,556	1,551	1,548	1,580	1,585	1,624	1,615	1,683	1,664	1,658	1,654	1,654	1,632	1,581	1,561
Kadina, etc. ..	802	803	801	801	732	728	805	803	834	836	824	847	810	787	788	791	767	698	699	694
Port Pirie ..	975	1,012	1,018	1,018	1,065	1,066	1,065	1,068	1,065	1,069	1,083	1,079	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,075	1,075	1,075	1,059
Mount Gambier ..	779	779	796	796	814	814	816	822	799	801	804	850	867	867	881	885	888	888	888	888
Peterborough ..	1,204	1,215	1,215	1,231	1,109	1,109	1,195	1,195	1,201	1,215	1,207	1,226	1,216	1,205	1,226	1,231	1,247	1,244	1,265	1,260
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,493	1,501	1,501	1,500	1,490	1,490	1,489	1,486	1,516	1,521	1,556	1,550	1,609	1,591	1,586	1,583	1,582	1,559	1,513	1,495
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, etc. ..	1,148	1,147	1,163	1,157	1,311	1,320	1,318	1,314	1,307	1,304	1,338	1,376	1,377	1,382	1,384	1,385	1,396	1,381	1,400	1,405
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	766	757	746	741	770	759	752	756	738	738	736	736	731	735	745	746	740	725	722	722
Northam ..	1,041	1,049	1,055	1,091	1,042	1,041	1,061	1,082	1,081	1,080	1,130	1,179	1,113	1,097	1,093	1,094	1,101	1,087	1,089	1,089
Bunbury ..	909	909	909	909	896	913	906	905	913	913	898	893	903	903	918	896	883	881	884	884
Geraldton ..	984	1,021	1,023	1,025	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,022	1,020	1,003	1,003	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,045	1,063	1,051	1,048	1,045
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,097	1,097	1,109	1,104	1,234	1,241	1,238	1,235	1,228	1,225	1,254	1,287	1,285	1,290	1,293	1,294	1,303	1,288	1,304	1,308
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart ..	1,712	1,682	1,581	1,562	1,661	1,628	1,658	1,654	1,629	1,611	1,591	1,580	1,554	1,564	1,562	1,581	1,576	1,574	1,585	1,584
Launceston ..	1,451	1,407	1,396	1,395	1,374	1,373	1,368	1,350	1,338	1,334	1,346	1,360	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,419	1,413	1,416	1,422	1,422
Burnie ..	1,334	1,334	1,348	1,337	1,370	1,370	1,383	1,278	1,237	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,244	1,250	1,246	1,257	1,282	1,237	1,241	1,240
Devonport ..	1,428	1,391	1,390	1,333	1,327	1,313	1,298	1,292	1,307	1,275	1,271	1,301	1,332	1,315	1,256	1,248	1,271	1,276	1,296	1,296
Queenstown ..	622	622	622	622	552	552	527	490	490	490	557	607	624	643	684	678	713	715	716	755
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1,572	1,540	1,477	1,462	1,514	1,493	1,509	1,495	1,477	1,463	1,456	1,456	1,463	1,469	1,465	1,475	1,473	1,472	1,481	1,482
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns..	1,571	1,571	1,565	1,581	1,652	1,660	1,660	1,660	1,659	1,658	1,680	1,682	1,700	1,695	1,688	1,688	1,698	1,694	1,695	1,690
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities ..	1,633	1,633	1,622	1,640	1,719	1,727	1,726	1,726	1,723	1,721	1,746	1,746	1,765	1,760	1,752	1,752	1,768	1,759	1,761	1,755

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.
Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1925.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney .. .	1,727	1,746	1,774	1,801	1,828	1,868	1,841	1,842	1,828	1,803	1,819	1,872	1,846	1,853	1,825	1,830	1,916	1,905	1,914	1,929
Newcastle .. .	1,642	1,651	1,685	1,702	1,701	1,729	1,699	1,703	1,713	1,683	1,701	1,763	1,726	1,722	1,716	1,712	1,777	1,758	1,761	1,769
Broken Hill .. .	1,516	1,606	1,640	1,615	1,626	1,700	1,629	1,610	1,638	1,661	1,704	1,720	1,711	1,685	1,666	1,667	1,753	1,761	1,768	1,793
Goulburn .. .	1,723	1,733	1,758	1,795	1,785	1,798	1,794	1,804	1,803	1,784	1,820	1,851	1,836	1,840	1,827	1,828	1,897	1,891	1,901	1,926
Bathurst .. .	1,460	1,485	1,509	1,548	1,555	1,593	1,566	1,555	1,577	1,552	1,553	1,575	1,555	1,569	1,562	1,549	1,647	1,618	1,620	1,642
Weighted Average—New South Wales .. .	1,712	1,732	1,760	1,786	1,809	1,849	1,821	1,821	1,811	1,787	1,804	1,856	1,830	1,835	1,810	1,814	1,898	1,887	1,895	1,910

APPENDIX.

	VICTORIA.																			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,496	1,530	1,541	1,574	1,643	1,646	1,658	1,663	1,614	1,570	1,598	1,610	1,596	1,593	1,584	1,608	1,633	1,610	1,615	1,624
Toowoomba .. .	1,418	1,472	1,514	1,570	1,563	1,602	1,599	1,595	1,545	1,472	1,473	1,494	1,449	1,454	1,458	1,470	1,499	1,477	1,488	1,508
Rockhampton .. .	1,440	1,484	1,525	1,545	1,580	1,611	1,615	1,626	1,641	1,581	1,582	1,571	1,516	1,520	1,505	1,539	1,579	1,545	1,551	1,559
Charters Towers .. .	1,406	1,415	1,448	1,493	1,489	1,524	1,539	1,566	1,580	1,516	1,511	1,520	1,497	1,490	1,541	1,580	1,547	1,565	1,580	1,495
Warwick .. .	1,381	1,432	1,471	1,509	1,510	1,560	1,559	1,578	1,520	1,476	1,490	1,498	1,425	1,430	1,431	1,454	1,496	1,468	1,476	1,495
Weighted Average—Queensland .. .	1,479	1,516	1,533	1,567	1,623	1,634	1,643	1,649	1,608	1,560	1,581	1,592	1,570	1,569	1,561	1,586	1,613	1,589	1,595	1,608

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—*continued.*

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1925.				1926.				1927.				1928.				1929.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide ..	1,709	1,756	1,727	1,716	1,736	1,798	1,720	1,701	1,727	1,725	1,771	1,747	1,758	1,760	1,713	1,689	1,766	1,784	1,781	1,755
Kadina, etc. ..	1,389	1,427	1,431	1,440	1,421	1,470	1,455	1,452	1,471	1,471	1,465	1,476	1,464	1,445	1,424	1,434	1,489	1,471	1,497	1,508
Port Pirie ..	1,502	1,560	1,574	1,574	1,615	1,654	1,604	1,581	1,573	1,560	1,577	1,569	1,565	1,565	1,582	1,606	1,595	1,618	1,621	1,621
Mount Gambier ..	1,330	1,364	1,362	1,370	1,382	1,445	1,427	1,400	1,397	1,387	1,410	1,419	1,420	1,416	1,411	1,389	1,439	1,445	1,463	1,466
Peterborough ..	1,626	1,662	1,644	1,635	1,589	1,661	1,660	1,653	1,651	1,649	1,656	1,679	1,682	1,672	1,655	1,673	1,741	1,724	1,758	1,749
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,682	1,729	1,703	1,694	1,712	1,773	1,700	1,681	1,706	1,703	1,745	1,724	1,733	1,734	1,689	1,668	1,743	1,759	1,759	1,736
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, etc. ..	1,629	1,661	1,621	1,552	1,631	1,685	1,638	1,604	1,604	1,612	1,595	1,608	1,607	1,689	1,706	1,705	1,724	1,742	1,716	1,678
Kalgoorlie, etc. ..	1,584	1,582	1,572	1,550	1,566	1,597	1,568	1,522	1,515	1,532	1,512	1,487	1,480	1,515	1,577	1,583	1,626	1,687	1,659	1,579
Northam ..	1,576	1,656	1,635	1,618	1,601	1,662	1,620	1,607	1,595	1,621	1,618	1,627	1,571	1,610	1,639	1,664	1,697	1,672	1,633	1,633
Bunbury ..	1,554	1,601	1,552	1,519	1,506	1,587	1,572	1,549	1,556	1,543	1,525	1,533	1,525	1,559	1,593	1,572	1,578	1,613	1,616	1,586
Geraldton ..	1,608	1,649	1,654	1,601	1,592	1,629	1,605	1,587	1,586	1,577	1,565	1,573	1,565	1,570	1,571	1,596	1,627	1,650	1,661	1,629
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,621	1,651	1,615	1,554	1,620	1,672	1,628	1,594	1,594	1,602	1,585	1,593	1,590	1,664	1,685	1,686	1,707	1,728	1,706	1,663
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart ..	1,755	1,746	1,722	1,729	1,789	1,795	1,777	1,753	1,737	1,715	1,711	1,686	1,658	1,665	1,653	1,666	1,730	1,721	1,725	1,740
Launceston ..	1,641	1,629	1,634	1,647	1,640	1,680	1,659	1,609	1,611	1,591	1,587	1,580	1,594	1,597	1,580	1,569	1,618	1,611	1,628	1,668
Burnie ..	1,575	1,600	1,649	1,666	1,683	1,709	1,684	1,617	1,580	1,576	1,577	1,562	1,566	1,588	1,562	1,576	1,640	1,623	1,663	1,699
Devonport ..	1,667	1,652	1,669	1,645	1,652	1,667	1,646	1,625	1,624	1,582	1,594	1,557	1,559	1,583	1,540	1,532	1,609	1,605	1,634	1,635
Queenstown ..	1,431	1,456	1,476	1,479	1,453	1,474	1,444	1,408	1,384	1,357	1,395	1,401	1,389	1,406	1,416	1,418	1,494	1,487	1,492	1,520
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1,701	1,693	1,684	1,691	1,725	1,742	1,722	1,689	1,678	1,656	1,655	1,635	1,622	1,630	1,615	1,620	1,681	1,673	1,683	1,704
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns ..	1,672	1,700	1,713	1,721	1,748	1,797	1,758	1,749	1,737	1,722	1,751	1,766	1,745	1,750	1,727	1,728	1,797	1,797	1,800	1,803
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities ..	1,604	1.72	1.59	1.60	1.771	1,822	1,781	1,771	1,758	1,743	1,774	1,789	1,768	1,774	1,748	1,749	1,820	1,821	1,823	1,825